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X Criminal Victimization Survey in

X Compton, California

1973/74.

PREFACE

This report is based on the findings of a victimization survey taken in Compton, Calif. or, as part of a statistical program known as the National Crime Survey. The program assesses the extent and character of criminal victimization through a representative probability sampling of households and commercial establishments. It has had two main elements--a continuous national survey and surveys in selected cities. The surveys are designed and conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The survey conducted in Compton gaged the extent to which residents age 12 and over, households, and places of business were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public. For the personal sector, the crimes are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for the household sector, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for the commercial sector, burglary and robbery. The surveys enable examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances of each recorded incident (or victimization), exploring, as appropriate, such subjects as the number and relationship of victims and offenders, time and place of occurrence, injury or economic loss sustained, whether a weapon was used, victim self-protection measures, whether the police were notified, and if not, reasons advanced for not notifying them. The survey in Compton was intended to provide a baseline measure of common crime prior to the implementation of new criminal justice programs in that city.

It was carried out during the last quarter of 1974 and covered criminal acts that took place during the 12-month period prior to the month of the interview, a time frame roughly comparable with the last quarter of 1973 through the third quarter of 1974. Information was obtained through interviews in approximately 6,300 households (encompassing some 15,800 residents age 12 and over) and in all of the city's commercial establishments (about 1,700). Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about commercial establishments) in addition to information on each criminal act incurred.

With respect to crimes against persons, information recorded by the National Crime Survey program is based on either incidents or victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. Thus, the number of victimizations usually is greater than the number of incidents, because more than one victim may be involved in any given incident. For crimes against households and commercial establishments, "incident" and "victimization" are synonymous, each criminal act against a household or business being assumed to involve a single victim--the affected household or establishment.

Analysis in this report focuses on selected criminal victimizations experienced by residents, households, and businesses of Compton. All data presented for the personal and household sectors are estimates and are subject to error arising from the fact that the information was derived from a survey rather than a complete census and that the sample used was only one of a large number that could have been selected. In a carefully designed survey, however, the variation in the final estimates that arises from sampling error can be determined rather precisely. For the commercial sector, the data are based on a complete census of all Compton businesses and therefore are not subject to sampling error.

The survey data tables in this report (Appendix II) display all statistics on which the analysis was based. Estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered statistically unreliable and have been replaced in the data tables with the symbol (z).

Attempts to compare information in this report with data collected from the Compton police are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the survey and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from citizen reports to the police, whereas the survey data also include crimes not reported to the police.

Survey data reflect only those crimes experienced by residents and commercial establishments of Compton, even though some of these acts took place outside the city, and they exclude criminal acts committed within the city against nonresidents. On the other hand, police statistics include all crimes that occur within the city limits regardless of the victim's place of residence, and they exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other localities.

Personal crimes covered in the survey related only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. Furthermore, the survey does not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for survey and police statistics are not usually fully compatible.

Unlike the crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal victimization rates cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than on incidents and are calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than on the total population. Victimization rates for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes generally are based on the total population.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Highlights of the Findings	22
Introduction	27
The survey	29
Crimes against persons	38
Crimes against households	44
Crimes against commercial establishments	47
General findings	49
Detailed findings--Crimes against persons and households....	56
Victim characteristics	56
Crimes against persons	56
Sex	57
Marital status and sex	57
Age	58
Race	59
Income	59
Crimes against households	60
Race	61
Age	61
Form of tenure	62
Family Income	62
Crime characteristics	63
Time of occurrence	65
Place of occurrence	68
Use of weapons	72

Crime characteristics--continued	
Physical injury to victims of personal crimes	
of violence	74
Economic losses	76
Economic losses for personal and household crimes	77
Monetary value of Economic losses	78
Recovery of loss	78
Time lost from work	80
Offenders in personal crimes of violence	82
Number of offenders	83
Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of	
of violence	86
Reporting of victimizations to police	89
Crimes against persons	89
Crimes against households	92
Detailed findings--Crimes against commercial establishments	94
Amounts and rates of victimization	95
Time of occurrence	97
Economic losses	98
Time lost from work	99
Reporting of crimes to police	100
Use of weapons	100
Tables for Text.....	101
Appendixes 1: NCS Cities sample in Compton California	190
Sample Design and size	190
Estimation	192
Reliability of the estimates	194
Illustrations on the use of the standard error tables	196
Glossary	203

TABLES

1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime 101
2. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime 102
3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims 103
4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims 104
5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime 105
6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victim 106
7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims 107
8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime 108
9. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime 109

10.	Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims	110
11.	Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime	111
12.	Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims	112
13.	Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime	113
14.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household	114
15.	Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics .	115
16.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household	116
17.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income	117
18.	Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary	118
19.	Household larceny: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny	119

20.	Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft	120
21.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household	121
22.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household	122
23.	Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type and number of units in structure occupied by household	123
24.	Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime	124
25.	Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationships	125
26.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime	126
27.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime	127
28.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime	128

- 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and family income of victims and type of crime 129
- 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single - offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender 130
- 31. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single - offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender 131
- 32. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single - offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender..... 132
- 33. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single - offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender 133
- 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple - offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders 134
- 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple - offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders 135
- 36. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple - offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders 136

37.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple = offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victim , and perceived race of offenders	137
38.	Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime'	138
39.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim = offender relationships, type of crime, and number of victims	139
40.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim = offender relationships	140
41.	Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence	141
42.	Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence	142
43.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim = offenders relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence	143
44.	Selected personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence	144

45.	Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and place of occurrence	145
46.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim = offender relationships, type of crime, and place of occurrence	146
47.	Larcenies not involving victim = offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence	147
48.	Larcenies not involving victim = offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss	148
49.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim = offender relationships, type of crime, and number of offenders	149
50.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim = offender relationship	150
51.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim = offender relationships, type of crime, and type of weapon	151
52.	Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and type of weapon	152

53.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime.....	153
54.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victim incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime	154
55.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime and amount of expenses	155
56.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims	156
57.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime	157
58.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care	158
59.	Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss	159

60.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, type of loss, and victim = offender relationships	160
61.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss	161
62.	Selected personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss	163
63.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered	164
64.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimization in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss	165
65.	Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime	166
66.	Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment, type of crime, and type of loss	167
67.	Commercial burglary: Percent distribution of victimization resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss	168

68.	Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss	169
69.	Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime	170
70.	Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime	171
71.	Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victim	172
72.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim = offender relationship	173
73.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost	174
74.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim = offender relationship.....	175
75.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost	176

76.	Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and number of days lost from work	177
77.	Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime	178
78.	Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim = offender relationship, and sex of victims	179
79.	Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims	180
80.	Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim = offender relationship, and race of victims	181
81.	Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure	182
82.	Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income	183
83.	Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime	184
84.	Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim = offender relationship and type of crime	185

85.	Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime.....	186
86.	Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income	187
87.	Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and annual family income	188
88.	Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss.....	189
I.	Standard Errors for Estimated Number of Personal Victimization, Personal Incidents, and Household Victimization.....	199
II.	Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Victimization Rates.....	200
III.	Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Incidents Rates.....	201
IV.	Standard Errors for Estimated Household Victimization Rates.....	202

HIGHLIGHTS
SELECTED FINDINGS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

General Findings.

Personal victimizations of persons age 12 and over were about equally divided between crimes of violence (assault, robbery, and rape) and crimes of theft (personal larceny without contact, purse snatching, and pocket-picking).

Household victimizations most often involved burglary (57%). Slightly less than one-third (30%) involved household larceny and the remaining 12% involved attempted or completed automobile theft.

Victimization Rates for Personal Crimes of Violence By:

- Sex: Victimization rates were almost twice as high for males (104) as for females (58).
- Marital Status: Victimization rates were highest for never married males (166) and lowest for married females (35).
- Age: The highest rates occurred among people under age 20 (121, 141) and the lowest rates among people over age 35 (43, 41, 46).
- Race: There was some evidence that rates were higher for persons belonging to racial groups other than black or white.
- Income: The highest rates occurred among families with annual incomes of less than \$3000 (121).

Victimization Rates for Personal Crimes of Theft By:

- Sex: Victimization rates were somewhat higher for males (89) than females (72).
- Marital Status: For both men and women, victimization rates were highest among divorced/separated persons and lowest for widowed persons.
- Age: The highest rates occurred among persons between ages 20-34 (107, 99) and the lowest rate among persons over age 65 (30).
- Race: Victimization rates were higher for blacks and "others" than for whites.
- Income: Families with annual incomes over \$25,000 had the highest victimization rate (130)..

Crime Characteristics

Time of Occurrence

The majority of ALL personal crimes (56%), as well as of personal crimes of violence (57%), occurred in the daytime.

Approximately twice as many motor vehicle thefts occurred at night as during the day.

Place of Occurrence

The majority (61%) of personal crimes of violence occurred on the street or in other outdoor areas.

Half of personal larcenies involving contact (purse snatching and pocket picking) occurred on the street or outdoor area and about one-third happened inside non-residential buildings.

About 6 out of every 10 motor vehicle thefts occurred when the car was parked on the street or outdoor area; 3.5 out of every 10 took place while parked at the victim's home.

Use of Weapons

Weapons of some type were used in about half of all personal crimes of violence.

Of the personal crimes of violence in which weapons were used, firearms were present in one-half of the incidents, and knives and "other" weapons in almost one-quarter each.

Physical Injury to Victims of Personal Crimes of Violence

Physical injury occurred to victims of personal robbery and assault in about 25% of all victimizations.

Victims incurred some medical expenses in 11% of victimizations.

Victims received some hospital care in 11% of victimizations.

Economic Losses

Economic losses occurred in about two-thirds of personal crimes.

Ninety-three percent of household crimes resulted in economic loss.

Recovery of Losses

For personal crimes none of the loss was recovered in 87% of victimizations.

For household crimes none of the loss was recovered in 79% of victimizations.

Time Lost From Work

Loss of time from work resulted in 7% of all personal and 11% of all household crimes.

Offender Characteristics in Personal Crimes of Violence

Approximately half of all personal crimes of violence involved more than one offender.

Robbery was more likely than either assault or rape to have involved more than one offender.

Crimes of violence between people who knew each other were more likely than those between strangers to have involved only one offender.

About half of the offenders were perceived by their victims to have been under 21 years of age.

Victim-Offender Relationship in Personal Crimes of Violence

The offender was a stranger to the victim in three-fourths of victimizations involving personal crimes of violence.

Robbery was the most likely and assault the least likely to have involved strangers, with rape mid-way between the other two categories -- but the majority of victimizations for each of these crimes still involved strangers.

Reporting of Crimes to the Police

Thirty-six percent of personal crimes were reported to police.

Crimes of violence (46%) were more likely to have been reported than crimes of theft (26%).

Household crimes were more likely to have been reported than personal crimes.

The most common reasons given for not reporting a crime to police were the feeling that nothing could be done about the crime or that the crime was not important enough to report.

SELECTED FINDINGS FROM THE COMMERCIAL CENSUS

General Findings.

Commercial data are based upon a complete census of businesses in Compton.

Eighty percent of measured commercial crimes were burglaries (55% completed; 25% attempted) and twenty percent were robberies (14% completed; 6% attempted).

The victimization rate for burglary was 748 per 1000 establishments and for robbery 186 per 1000.

Of the various types of commercial establishments (retail, wholesale, service, and other) retail businesses had the highest rates for burglary (993) and robbery (313).

Time of Occurrence

Commercial burglary usually took place between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (83%).

Commercial robbery was more likely to occur during the daytime than at night.

Use of Weapons

Weapons of some type were used in 72% of commercial robberies. Firearms were used more often than weapons of other types.

Economic Losses

About 86% of all measured commercial crimes resulted in some form of economic loss to the business, either from theft of or damage to property or from both.

Property damage loss occurred much more often in burglaries (73%) than robberies (15%).

Theft losses occurred somewhat more frequently in robberies (69%) than burglaries (56%).

Eighty-five percent of robberies and 62% of burglaries involved losses of at least \$51.

None of the property was returned in 90% of burglaries and 87% of robberies.

Reporting of Crimes to Police

Commercial crimes, unlike personal crimes, generally were reported to police (90% of robberies and 80% of burglaries).

INTRODUCTION

Compton, California, which is adjacent to Los Angeles, is situated in the center of the general area commonly known as southern California. It is a chartered city, with a council-city manager form of government. In 1970, the city had a population of 78,611. More than 70 percent of the population at that time was black and 10 percent or more was Spanish speaking.

Compton, like most cities located within large metropolitan areas, has a mobile population. According to the 1970 census data, 60 percent of the city's residents had moved to their current residences within the previous 5 years. More than a quarter (27 percent) of the city's population had lived at their current addresses for 1 year or less. Only 9 percent of the population had had the same address for as long as 20 years. Almost half (45 percent) of the 1970 residents of Compton were born in a State other than California.

The average income in Compton in 1970 was \$9,332. Seventeen percent of all families in Compton at that time had an income lower than the poverty level as defined by the government.

Compton was chosen as a site for a victimization survey, because special programs to improve the criminal justice system were planned. The victimization survey was designed to provide a measure of both reported and unreported crime experienced by city residents and businesses before implementation of these programs.

THE SURVEY

The National Crime Survey program is designed to develop information not otherwise available on the nature of crime and its impact on society by means of victimization surveys of the general population. In each locality surveyed, samplings are made of representative households and commercial establishments to elicit information about experiences, if any, with selected crimes of violence and theft, including events that were reported to the police as well as those that were not. By focusing on the victim, the person likely to be most aware of details concerning criminal events, the surveys generate a variety of data, including information on the circumstances under which such acts occurred and on their effects on the victim, such as injury and economic loss.

As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, victimization surveys are expected to provide criminal justice officials with new insights into crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand, for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. The surveys subsume many of the so-called hidden crimes that, for a variety of reasons, are never brought to police attention. They also furnish a means for developing victim typologies and, for identifiable sectors of society, yield information necessary to compute the relative risk of being victimized.

Victimization surveys also can distinguish between stranger-to-stranger and domestic violence and between armed and strong-arm assaults and robberies. They can tally some of the costs of crime in terms of injury or economic loss sustained, and they can provide greater understanding as to why certain criminal acts are not reported to police authorities. Conducted periodically in the same area, victimization surveys provide the inputs necessary for developing indicators sensitive to fluctuations in the levels of crime; conducted under the same procedures in different locales, they provide a basis for comparing the crime situation between two or more cities or other geographic areas.

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although capable of covering those crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique.

Surveys have proved most successful in estimating the extent of crime with specific victims, who are willing to report what they know and who understand what happened to them and how it happened. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and both personal and household larceny, including motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the National Crime Survey is designed to focus on these crimes. Among other offenses, murder and kidnaping are not covered, since obtaining information from the victim is impossible in murder and unsuitable in the kidnaping of children. The so-called victimless crimes such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as

in offenses against government entities. ^{1/} Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies.

Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason.

Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes.

Finally, crimes in which victim's have shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

^{1/} Government institutions and offices do not fall within the purview of the National Crime Survey. Pretests have indicated that government organization records on crime generally are inadequate for survey purposes.

The success of any victimization survey hinges on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the Compton Victimization survey, interviews were obtained in an average of 94 percent of the households occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial census, the average response rate was about 97 percent of all business establishments in the city.

Data from victimization surveys are subject to response error. In an attempt to measure errors in reporting incidents and check on the consistency of item response, reinterviews were conducted in 8 percent of the originally interviewed households in Compton. Original responses were checked against those provided in the reinterview and, when necessary, the data reconciled. Significance tests were calculated on both personal and property crime incident rates generated from the original, reinterview, and reconciled data to determine if there were significant differences among them. In Compton, the reconciled rate for property crimes was significantly higher than the original rate. There were no significant differences for personal crimes.

Closely related to the problem of victim recall is the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. This tendency can be controlled by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview is used as a benchmark for data gathered during the second and subsequent interviews, as is employed in the National Crime Survey's nationwide sample. Because the Compton survey was not continuous, however, such a technique was not used. Thus, the data derived from this survey have not been adjusted for telescoping, nor the magnitude of telescoping determined.

While telescoping may have tended to somewhat inflate the number of criminal victimizations tallied in the survey, substantial numbers of victimizations were purposely excluded from the main tabulations of survey results; they also were excluded from consideration in computing victimization rates. These were the so-called series victimizations, groupings of three or more criminal events similar if not identical in nature and experienced by persons who were unable to identify separately the details of each act. In some cases, the victims were unable to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of all instances of victimizations that occurred in series, their inclusion in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Rates of victimization, for example, would have been higher; however, because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, it would have been impossible to analyze the characteristics of the acts. But, while the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event.

While it might be assumed that a victimization survey in Compton would reflect the occurrence of crime within that city, this is not precisely the case. The survey examines only those victimizations experienced by city residents age 12 and over at the time of the interviews and by businesses in the city. The data thus generated pertain solely to these residents and commercial firms, and consequently the number of incidents reported does not coincide with the actual incidence of corresponding crimes in the city. Excluded from the city survey are victimizations experienced inside the city limits by nonresidents. Thus the survey is unable to provide estimates of the volume of such crime.

Furthermore, the survey covers all of the relevant victimizations experienced by city residents anywhere in the United States. These could have taken place while victims were on business or vacation trips, or were shopping or visiting outside the city. Moreover, if victims had moved to the surveyed city during the 12 months before the interview, the victimizations may have occurred at the previous places of residence. For example, the Compton data indicate that 17 percent of incidents of personal theft and 14 percent of incidents of assaultive violence with theft occurred outside Compton.

Data emanating from the National Crime Survey program can be examined from various perspectives. They can be analyzed along conceptual lines, by subjects such as time and place of occurrence. They can be grouped into crimes against persons and crimes against property. Or they can be classified according to victim typology. Within the three basic targets, or sectors, of criminal victimization dealt with by the National Crime Survey--persons, households, and commercial establishments survey results used in the preparation of this report have been grouped by type of crime. In the following discussion, the relevant crimes for each sector are described in detail. 2/

2/ Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation uses in its annual publication "Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports." Succinct and precise definitions of the crimes and other terms used in National Crime Survey reports appear in the glossary at the end of this report.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Crimes against persons have been divided into two general types: crimes of violence and crimes of theft. Personal crimes of violence comprising rape, personal robbery, and assault bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal crimes of theft may or may not involve contact between the victim and the offender.

Rape, one of the most serious and least common of all the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey, is carnal knowledge through the use or threat of force, excluding statutory rape (without force). Both completed and attempted acts are included, as are incidents of both homosexual and heterosexual rape.

The object of personal robbery is to relieve a person of property by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-arm robbery). In either instance, the victim is made to feel that he or she is in physical danger, and physical injury can and sometimes does result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury turns solely on whether the victim sustains any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether there is any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim is not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

The classic image of a robbery is that of a masked offender with a gun approaching the victim on the street and saying "Put your hands up." Robbery can, of course, occur anywhere, on the street or in the home. It may be an encounter as dramatic as the one described, or it may simply involve a victim's being pinned briefly to a schoolyard fence by one classmate while another classmate makes off with the victim's lunch money.

The object of assault is to do physical harm to the victim. The conventional categories of assault are "aggravated" and "simple." An assault carried out with a weapon is considered aggravated, whether there is any injury or regardless of the degree of injury. An assault carried out without a weapon is also an aggravated assault if the attack results in serious injury. Simple assault occurs when no weapon is used and there is no injury or injury is minor. Within the general category of assault are incidents with results no more serious than a minor bruise and incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted assault differs from assault carried out in that in the latter the victim is physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun, or it could be a nonspecific verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender obviously cannot be measured in a victimization survey. In the National Crime Survey Program, attempted assault with a weapon has been classified as an aggravated assault and attempted assault without a weapon as simple assault.

Although the most fearsome form of assault is the brutal, senseless attack by an unknown assailant, it is also the most rare. Much more common is the incident in which the victim is involved in a minor scuffle or a domestic spat. There is reason to believe that incidents of assault stemming from domestic quarrels are underreported in victimization surveys because some victims do not consider such events as crimes.

Personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larcenies, involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Such crimes may or may not bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, attempted purse snatching, and pick picking. Personal larceny without contact embraces the theft by stealth of numerous kinds of items, which need not be strictly personal in nature. It is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence: Household larceny transpires only in the home or its immediate environs; personal larceny can take place at any other location.

Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from a beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolground, and food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket. Lack of force is a major identifying element in personal larceny. For example, should a woman resist a purse-snatching attempt and the offender then use force, the crime would escalate to robbery.

CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

The three measured crimes against households-- burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft-- are crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Were such confrontations involved, the crime would be transformed from a household crime to a personal crime, and the victim would no longer be the household itself but rather the member of the household involved in the confrontation. For example, if members of the household surprised a burglar in their home and then were threatened or harmed by the intruder, the act would be classified as assault. If the intruder were to demand or take cash and/or property from the household members, the event would be classified as robbery.

The most serious of the crimes against households is burglary. Burglary is the illegal or attempted entry of a structure. While the assumption is that the purpose of the entry was to commit a crime, usually theft, no additional crime need take place for a burglary to occur. The entry may be by force (such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen) or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes a household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it would still be classified as a household burglary for the household whose member or members are involved.

As mentioned earlier, household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. If the person has no right to be there, the crime is a burglary. Household larceny may consist of the theft, for example, of jewelry, clothes, lawn furniture, garden hoses, or silverware.

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles, commonly regarded as specialized forms of household larceny, are treated separately in the National Crime Survey Program. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets are included.

CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Although commercial crimes, as the term is used in this report, consist primarily of victimizations of business establishments, they also include a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations, described in the introduction to Appendix III.

Only two types of commercial crimes are measured by the National Crime Survey program: robbery and burglary. These crimes are comparable to robbery of persons and burglary of households except that they are carried out against places of business rather than individuals or households. Unlike household burglary, however, commercial burglary can take place only on the premises of business firms. In a robbery of a commercial establishment, as in a personal robbery, there must be personal confrontation and the threat or use of force. Commercial robberies usually occur on the premises of places of business but can happen away from the premises, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

GENERAL FINDINGS

As determined by the National Crime Survey Program, there were about 18,000 victimizations stemming from selected crimes of violence and common theft, including attempts, reported by residents of Compton, Calif., as having occurred between October 1973 and September 1974. About 7,500 of these victimizations were against persons age 12 and over, about 9,300 were directed toward households, and about 1,200 affected business establishments and other organizations. 3/

3/ Although commercial crimes, as the term is used in this report, consist primarily of victimizations of business establishments, they also include a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities.

Of the crimes against persons age 12 and over, victimizations were about equally divided between those involving crimes of violence and those involving crimes of theft. Almost all of the personal crimes of violence involved robbery or assault and almost all of the personal crimes of theft involved personal larceny without contact. Rape and personal larceny with contact together accounted for only about 5 percent of victimizations within the personal sector.

About 57 percent of victimizations against households involved burglary, about 30 percent involved household larceny, and about 12 percent were motor vehicle thefts.

About 80 percent of victimizations against business establishments and other organizations, involved burglary and the other 20 percent involved robbery.

In order to assess the impact of these criminal acts upon society and the business community, rates of victimization have been calculated for each crime. Victimization rates are measures of occurrence; they are derived by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime or grouping of crimes by the number of persons or units (whether households or businesses) in the particular group under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over or on whatever portion of this population is being examined. Since crimes against households are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against individual members in calculating a rate, the denominator of the fraction is the number of households in question. Similarly, the rates for the crimes against commercial establishments are related to the number of businesses being studied.

As indicated previously, a victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In crimes against persons, more than one victimization can occur at the same time, as in the simultaneous robbery of two or more individuals. Also, one person may be victimized several times during the course of the reporting period. Some individuals no doubt are more vulnerable to victimization than others, whether because of lifestyle, occupation, place of residence, carelessness, or circumstances beyond personal control. Victimitizations of households and businesses, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during any given criminal act, but there can be repeated victimizations at varying time intervals. As expressed by victimization rates, therefore, the risk of having become a victim was not equal.

The use of victimization rate data makes it possible to convert levels of victimization into more meaningful form. For example, although commercial burglaries account for only 5 percent of all crimes and household burglaries account for about 30 percent, the risk of victimization from burglary was about 2-1/2 times as great for commercial establishments as for private households. And the risk of victimization from a robbery was about six times as great for a commercial establishment as for an individual.

Victimization rates for personal, household and commercial sectors, by relative risk of victimization for various crimes.

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>Rate per thousand</u>
Commercial burglary	748
Household burglary	293
Commercial robbery	186
Household larceny	156
Personal larceny without contact	74
Motor vehicle theft	61
Personal assault	45
Personal robbery	31
Personal larceny with contact	6
Rape	2

In the various categories of personal crimes, the risk of victimization generally was lower for the more serious crimes. For example, personal larceny involving contact posed much less risk (6) than did personal larceny without contact (74). Likewise, the risk of robbery involving injury was less (9) than robbery without injury (22). An exception to this trend occurred with assault, in which the rate for the more serious crime of aggravated assault was higher (26) than for simple assault (19). In the categories of simple and aggravated assault, however, the rates for the more serious crime of assault with injury were lower (4, 7) than for the less serious crime of attempted assault (15, 19).

In crimes against households, the trend was reversed, with victimization rates for the more serious offenses generally being higher than for the less serious ones. For example, the victimization rate for burglary with forcible entry (the most serious form of burglary) was much higher (174) than that for either of the less serious forms: unlawful entry without force (57) or attempted forcible entry (62). For motor vehicle theft the victimization rate was higher for completed thefts (45) than for attempted thefts (16). In the category of household larceny, the rate was lower for the costlier offenses--those involving thefts valued at \$50 or more (65)--than it was for thefts of less than \$50 (74). However, the rates for these two categories of completed larcenies were much higher than for the least serious form of the crime, attempted household larceny (12).

In commercial crimes victimization rates were much higher for completed burglaries and robberies than for attempted crimes of these types.

DETAILED FINDINGS--CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

In order to indicate the extent to which different sectors of Compton were affected by crime, the general rates of victimization discussed in the previous section were recalculated on the basis of personal characteristics: sex, age, race, marital status, and annual family income. Family income reflects the monetary income from all sources received by the head of the household and all of his or her relatives living in the same household unit; it excludes the income of household members unrelated to the head of household.

Sex

For personal crimes of violence, the victimization rate for males (104) was almost twice as high as that for females (58). For personal crimes of theft, the rate for males (89) also was higher than that for females (72), but the difference between rates for the sexes was not as great as for violent crimes.

Marital Status and Sex

Among males, the victimization rate for personal crimes of violence was more than twice as high for those never married (166) as for those in any of the other categories--married (56), widowed (59), or divorced/separated (72). The victimization rates for personal crimes of violence were higher for divorced/separated (85), never married (78), and widowed females (53) than for married females (35).

The victimization rates for crimes of theft were highest for divorced/separated persons and lowest for widowed persons of both sexes.

Interpretations of data about victimization rates according to marital status must consider that there is an interaction between marital status and age, with never-married persons likely to be very young and widowed persons likely to fall into older age categories.

Age

For personal crimes of violence, there was a relationship between age and risk of victimization, with the highest victimization rates occurring in the two youngest age categories, covering persons under age 20 (121, 141).

The rate for violent crimes began to decline among persons age 20-24 (95) and declined further for those age 25-34 (68). The lowest victimization rates were found in the three older age categories, covering persons age 35 and over (43, 41, 46). The lower risk of victimization from violent crime among the older age categories may result from differences in lifestyle between younger and older people.

For crimes of theft, the highest rates of victimization occurred for persons age 20-24 (107) and 25-34 (99). The lowest rate was for persons over age 65 (30).

Race

For personal crimes of violence, there was some evidence that the victimization rate was higher for persons categorized as belonging to the "other" racial group 4/ (106) than it was for blacks (79) or whites (74).

Victimization rates for personal crimes of theft were higher for blacks (85) and "others" (83) than for whites (56).

Income

The highest rates of victimization for personal crimes of violence occurred among members of families with incomes of less than \$3,000 per year (121). The victimization rates for those in families in each income category above \$3,000 were one-half to one-third lower.

For personal crimes of theft, members of families with the highest incomes (more than \$25,000) were the most likely to be victimized. The rate among these upper income persons (130) was at least 1-1/2 times higher than that for members of families in lower income categories.

4/ The "other" category includes American Indians, Eskimos, and Orientals.

CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

The age and race considered in crimes against households are the personal characteristics of those who headed the households at the time of the survey. The number of persons in the household refers to all members of the household, regardless of age or relationship to the head of household. Annual family income includes all income from the head of household and from his or her relatives living in the same household unit.

Race

Victimization rates for burglary and household larceny were higher for households headed by persons classified as belonging to the "other" racial group and for black households than they were for white households. Calculated on the basis of 1,000 vehicles owned, motor vehicle theft rates were about the same for black households (46) and white households(41).

Age

Victimization rates for burglary and household larceny were highest among households headed by persons in the middle range of the age spectrum (20-49 years). The lowest rates of burglary victimization occurred among households headed by persons at either end of the age spectrum-the youngest (age 12-19) and the oldest (65 and over). The victimization rate for household larceny was lowest for persons 65 and over; the rate was one-half or less that of persons in other age categories.

Based on 1,000 vehicles owned, the motor vehicle theft rate was highest among households headed by persons age 20-34 and declined for household heads in age groups over 35, with the lowest rate occurring among household heads 65 and over.

Form of Tenure

Burglary and household larceny victimization rates were higher for households in which the home was owned or being bought than they were for households in which the home was being rented.

Family Income

In general, the risk of victimization from burglary or larceny was greatest for families in the higher income categories, although there was not always a direct relationship between income and victimization risk. Burglary victimization rates were higher in the three upper income brackets, covering incomes of \$10,000 and more, than they were for the categories of income of less than \$10,000. Household larceny victimization rates were highest among families with incomes of \$25,000 and more and with incomes between \$10,000 and \$14,999. They were lowest among families with incomes in the two categories of less than \$7,500.

Rates for motor vehicle theft computed on the basis of rate per 1,000 households tended to rise as income increased.

CRIME CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the report details certain characteristics of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey in Compton. For crimes against persons in which contact occurred between victim and offender, some of the topics are based on incident data and others on victimization data. This difference in treatment stems from the fact that incident data permit study of certain circumstances surrounding the occurrence of criminal acts, whereas victimization data enable a more accurate assessment of the consequences of such acts for victims. Thus, the analysis of four subjects--time of occurrence, place of occurrence, number of offenders, and use of weapons--is based on incidents. The victimization is the basic unit of measure for the three remaining topics: victim injury, economic loss, and time lost from work.

Another difference in the analytical treatment of data stems from the relevance of given characteristics to various types of crime. For example, characteristics such as time and place of occurrence are pertinent to each of the survey-measured crimes. Other characteristics, including use of weapons and injury to victims, are applicable only to crimes that bring victim and offender into contact and are accompanied by the use or threat of force.

As indicated previously, victimizations ordinarily outnumber incidents because more than one individual may have been victimized during any given incident of a personal crime involving victim-offender contact. Overall, the survey enumerated about 3,120 incidents of crimes of violence against persons age 12 and over, compared to 3,743 personal victimizations. Ninety percent of these incidents involved only one victim. Of the 10 percent of incidents in which more than one person was victimized, 6 percent involved two victims, 2 percent involved three victims, and 2 percent four or more victims.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Information on the time of day when criminal incidents occur can be helpful to law enforcement officials concerned with patterns of criminal behavior, as well as to citizens wishing to lower their risk of being victimized. For each of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program in Compton, data on when incidents occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight), and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

It is common for people to feel relatively more secure during the daylight hours than at night. But in Compton the majority of all personal crimes (56 percent) as well as all personal crimes of violence (57 percent) occurred during the daytime between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Of the personal crimes occurring during evening hours, it was much more common for them to occur in the early part of the night between 6 p.m. and midnight than for them to occur between midnight and 6 a.m. Of the personal robberies and assaults, incidents involving armed offenders were about equally likely to occur during daytime and nighttime, but incidents involving unarmed offenders were more likely to occur during the day than at night.

Of the household crimes in which respondents knew the time of occurrence of the incidents, more occurred at night than during the day. However, it is difficult to establish for certain when the majority of these crimes occurred. Since about 10 percent of the sample did not know when the burglaries and household larcenies occurred in their homes. (It is not surprising that some victims did not know the time of occurrence of these crimes, because they may have taken place while they were away from the home for an extended period of time.) The pattern for motor vehicle theft is more definite: approximately twice as many occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. as during the daylight hours.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Besides influencing the deployment of law enforcement resources, knowledge concerning the types of settings in which crimes occur can affect citizen mobility and behavior. For certain crimes not involving victim-offender contact, moreover, the classification of incidents is determined solely on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, the vast majority of household burglaries recorded by the National Crime Survey in Compton occurred at principal residences, with a small percentage being perpetrated at second homes or at places, such as hotels or motels, occupied by household members temporarily away from home.

On the other hand, personal crimes can occur almost anywhere individuals congregate--in their own residences,

in other private dwellings, in public buildings, on the street, in parks or playgrounds, or in the course of travel. Incidents reported in the survey were grouped into six main categories, two of which pertained to the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. Other categories used were inside a nonresidential building; inside a school; on the street or in a park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot; and a residual category, covering places such as vacation lodgings or other temporary living quarters not belonging to the victim. 5/

5/ For purposes of brevity, the category "on the street or in a park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot" is referred to by phrases such as "on the street or in other outdoor areas" and "on the street or elsewhere outdoors."

The majority of personal crimes of violence occurred on the street or in other outdoor areas. Those occurring between persons who knew each other were more likely to occur in or near victims' homes than were those involving strangers. Within particular categories of personal violent crime, rapes were equally divided between those occurring inside or near victims' homes and those occurring on the street, in a park, or in other outdoor areas. About 7 in 10 robberies occurred on the street or in other outdoor areas; about 2 in 10 happened in or near victims' homes; the remaining 1 in 10 happened in nonresidential buildings, schools, or elsewhere. Assaults were less likely than robberies to have occurred on the street or in outdoor areas, with about half having occurred there. About 30 percent of assaults occurred in or near victims' homes, while the remaining 15 percent happened in nonresidential buildings, schools, or elsewhere.

Household larceny by definition occurs in or near victims' homes. Half of the personal larcenies involving contact (purse snatching and pocket picking) occurred on the street or in other outdoor areas, and about one-third happened inside non-residential buildings. About two-thirds of personal larcenies without contact took place on the street or elsewhere outdoors, with the remainder occurring in nonresidential buildings, schools or elsewhere.

About 6 in 10 motor vehicle thefts occurred when the vehicles were parked on the street or in outdoor areas away from the victims' residences; 3.5 in 10 motor vehicles stolen were taken while parked at victims' homes.

USE OF WEAPONS

Generally regarded among the most fearsome and potentially injurious of personal victimization experiences, criminal attacks by armed offenders can occur in a variety of circumstances and involve weapons of many kinds. For incidents involving three of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey--rape, robbery of persons, and assault, a determination was made of whether the offenders employed weapons and, if so, the type of weapons used. For personal crimes of violence, the survey recorded the type but not the number of weapons observed by victims during an incident. If, for example, two firearms and a knife were used by offenders during a personal robbery, the incident was recorded as one in which weapons of each type were used. In types of weapons, the term "other" refers to objects such as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles.

Weapons of some type were used in slightly more than half (52 percent) of all personal crimes of violence. Of the crimes of violence in which weapons were used, firearms were used in one-half of the incidents, knives in almost one-quarter, "other" weapons in almost one-quarter, and the type of weapon used was unknown in the remaining 5 percent.

There was no significant difference in the use of weapons of some kind between personal crimes of violence involving strangers and those involving nonstrangers. But, in the incidents in which weapons of some kind were used, firearms were more likely to be used in incidents between strangers than between nonstrangers. Firearms were used in slightly more than half of the incidents in which a weapon was used in incidents between strangers, compared with about one-third of the nonstranger incidents.

PHYSICAL INJURY TO VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIMES OF
VIOLENCE

Physical injury occurred to the victims of personal crimes of violence in about 28 percent of all victimizations. Females were more likely than males to have sustained physical injuries, with about one-third of all female victims compared with one-fourth of all male victims receiving injuries. Victimization between persons who knew each other resulted in injury more often than those involving strangers. Whites sustained injury somewhat more often than blacks. Apparent differences between percentages of persons of different ages and incomes who were injured were not statistically significant.

In cases in which medical expenses were known, victims incurred some medical expenses in 11 percent of all personal crimes of violence. Of the victims who were injured in these crimes, 72 percent had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services.

Victims received some hospital care in 11 percent of all victimizations from personal crimes of violence. Of those victims receiving hospital care, three-fourths required emergency room treatment only; the remaining one-fourth were admitted as inpatients.

ECONOMIC LOSSES

In this section of the report and in the relevant data tables, the term "economic loss" applies to the theft and/or damage of property resulting from completed crimes and the damage of property associated with attempted crimes. "Property" includes both cash and other items of all kinds. Data on the measurement of loss include references to items reported by respondents as having no monetary worth, including trivial, truly valueless objects and those having considerable sentimental or intrinsic importance. The term "recovery" is used in the context of compensation for or restoration of theft losses from any source or by any means -- whether retrieved by the victim, returned by the police, returned by some benefactor, or paid for through insurance coverage. Although the survey measured recoveries by any of these methods, it was designed to identify only one of them--compensation through insurance.

Economic Losses for Personal and Household Crimes

Economic losses occurred in 68 percent of all personal victimizations (excluding assault, since assaults resulting in theft were classified as robberies). About 6 in 10 personal victimizations involved some theft loss and 2 in 10 involved some loss from property damage. Crimes of violence resulted in economic loss less often in 4 out of every 10 victimizations. Of the personal crimes of violence, robbery was more likely to result in economic loss than rape. Personal crimes of theft resulted in some economic loss in 94 percent of the victimizations.

Household crimes, in which theft is often the motive, also resulted in economic loss in a great majority (93 percent) of victimizations. By definition, all completed larcenies and completed motor vehicle thefts resulted in economic loss.

Monetary Value of Economic Losses

For all personal crimes, the monetary value of the property fell between \$10 and \$49 in almost one-third of victimizations. In about one-fifth of the victimizations, the value of the property taken was less than \$10. For the remaining 18 percent of victimizations, slightly less than half involved property worth \$250 or more, whereas the remainder involved victimizations in which no monetary value was attached to the loss or the monetary value was unknown.

Among the household crimes, the majority (70 percent) of automobile thefts involved economic losses of \$250 or more. Almost two-thirds of household burglaries involved economic losses in the categories of \$50-\$249 and \$250 or more. For household larcenies, three-fourths of the losses fell in the categories of \$10-\$49 and \$50-249.

Recovery of Loss

Of theft losses in personal crimes, none of the loss was recovered in the great majority (87 percent) of victimizations; all of the loss was recovered in 5 percent part of the loss was recovered in 8 percent.

71

None of the loss was recovered in 79 percent of household crimes victimizations. Although victimizations in which none of the loss was recovered occurred less often for household victimizations than for personal victimizations, the majority of victims in both types of crimes were not able to recover their economic losses.

There were no significant differences between black and white victims in the extent to which they were able to recover their economic losses for either personal or household crimes.

For both personal and household crimes, the method of recovery of economic losses usually was by methods other than insurance coverage.

TIME LOST FROM WORK

Individuals who are injured during a criminal attack and become incapacitated as well as those who sustain economic losses and personal inconveniences related to criminal events, may have to forgo working for a time. In addition to these medical reasons, victims may have to suspend their work to attend to such matters as the filing of police reports, preparation of insurance claims, and replacement of stolen or damaged property. For each relevant crime, the National Crime Survey in Compton gauged the extent to which members of a

victimized household lost worktime in the aftermath of the victimization. Although it can be assumed that for most personal crimes of violence it was the victim who lost time from work, the survey did not record the identity of the household member concerned.

Some loss of time from work was reported in 7 percent of all personal crimes. Among persons reporting time lost from work because of victimizations, almost three-fifths reported losses of between 1 and 5 days, one fifth lost less than a day, and the remaining one fifth lost 6 days or more.

For household crimes, proportionately more respondents who were victimized (11%) reported loss of time from work than for personal crimes. Of the household crimes, the most time was lost by victims of completed automobile theft, with about one-fourth of all these respondents reporting loss of work time by a member (or members) of the victimized household.

OFFENDERS IN PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

The accuracy of descriptions of offenders depends upon the observational powers of the victim. The crime may have occurred in the dark; it may have happened very quickly; the victim was probably under stress when it occurred. Also, if a victim is uncertain about the characteristics of an offender, doubts may be resolved by drawing upon preconceived ideas about who usually commits crimes. These factors distorting the accuracy of information given by a respondent to an interviewer in a victimization survey should be kept in mind when interpreting data about offenders.

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

Slightly more than half (52 percent) of all violent crimes against Compton residents involved more than one offender. These figures contrast with statistics for the Nation as a whole for 1973 in which the majority (64 percent) of violent crimes involved only one offender. These data may reflect a prevalence of gang activity, a problem in many urban areas.

Robbery was more likely than either assault or rape to have involved more than one offender. Half of all assaults and about 9 in 10 rapes involved only one offender, while almost 7 in 10 robberies involved multiple offenders.

Crimes of violence occurring between persons who knew each other were more likely to involve only one offender than those occurring between strangers. About two-thirds of personal crimes of violence in which the victim knew the offender(s) involved only one offender, compared with about one-third of personal violent crimes occurring between strangers.

In a vast majority of violent crimes, the offenders were perceived by their victims to be black. This finding is not surprising, since in the 1970 census about 70 percent of the population of Compton was black. In 89 percent of the victimizations involving a single offender, offenders were reported to be black. All of the offenders were reported to be black in 85 percent of the victimizations in which more than one offender was involved. Black victims reported being victimized by black offenders significantly more often than did white victims for victimizations involving single offenders. The pattern is less clear for multiple offenders, since some of the crimes were committed by mixed racial groups.

That crime by young persons is a problem in Compton, as in many other cities, is reinforced by data from the victimization survey. About half of the offenders in victimizations involving both single and multiple offenders were perceived by their victims to be under 21 years of age.

Young victims of single-offender crimes reported being victimized by young persons significantly more often than did victims of other ages. Three-fourths of the victims between the ages of 12 and 19 were victimized by offenders perceived to be under age 21, whereas the majority of victims in age categories of 20 to 65+ were victimized by offenders they perceived as being over age 20. In victimizations involving multiple offenders, the pattern was not as clear, since some victimizations involved offenders of mixed age groups.

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP IN PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

Personal crimes of violence usually were committed by offenders who did not know their victims. The offender was a stranger to the victim in three-fourths of the cases. For each specific violent crime (rape, robbery, assault), the majority of victimizations also occurred between strangers. Of the three crimes, robbery was the most likely to involve strangers and assault the least likely, with rape midway between.

Variables in which significant differences occurred in the victim-offender relationship were sex, race, and marital status. Males were relatively more likely to be victimized by strangers than females, whites were more often victimized by strangers than were blacks. Married and widowed persons were more often victimized by strangers than never-married, separated, and divorced persons. There were also significant differences between some age and income categories, but there were no trends. There seemed to be some tendency for persons over age 35 to be victimized by strangers relatively more often than younger persons. The majority of people in EVERY category, though, regardless of sex, race, marital status, age or income were victimized by strangers.

87

Crime statistics are of course based on the tabulation of incidents which people regard as crimes and are willing to report to police and/or survey interviewers. Personal violence between family members or friends, although meeting a legal definition of a crime, cannot be recorded in victimization statistics if those involved do not regard it as a crime or are unwilling to report it to a survey interviewer.

REPORTING OF VICTIMIZATIONS TO POLICE

Crimes Against Persons

Victimization surveys make it possible to obtain information about crimes that is not reflected in police statistics. Nationally in 1974, only 47 percent of all personal crimes of violence were reported to the police, according to data from the National Crime Survey. 6/

In Compton the figures for the period October 1973 through September 1974 were about the same as for the Nation as a whole, with 46 percent of all personal violent crimes reported to the police. Crimes involving violence or the threat of violence were more likely to be brought to the attention of police than were personal crimes of theft. Still, crimes of violence were reported to the police less than half of the time.

6/ These data are based upon reports from victims and have not been verified from police records.

Within particular categories of crime, robbery with injury was reported more often than robbery without injury and aggravated assault was reported more often than simple assault. Purse snatching was more likely to be reported than pocket picking.

Females were more apt than males to report personal crimes of violence to the police. Persons between the ages of 12 and 19 reported personal crimes less often than those in older age categories. However, there was no significant difference between reporting rates for blacks and whites. The relationship of victim and offender also had no apparent effect on the proportion of crimes reported. Victimizations between persons who knew each other were just as likely to be reported as those between strangers.

The most common reasons given for not reporting personal crimes to police were that nothing could be done about the offenses and that they were not important enough to report. These responses accounted for two-thirds of reasons given for not reporting personal crimes of theft and half of the reasons for not reporting violent crimes. Other reasons were that the victim regarded the crime as a private or personal matter, that police would not want to be bothered, that the crime had been reported to someone else, that the victim feared reprisal, and that reporting was too inconvenient or time consuming. The percentages of victims giving some of these responses was very small.

Crimes against households

Household crimes, which often have some impact on everyone living in the household, were more likely to be brought to the attention of police than personal crimes in which a single individual was the victim. The more serious household crimes (burglary and motor vehicle theft) were more likely to be reported than the less serious household crime (household larceny). This pattern was similar to that for personal victimizations in which crimes of violence were reported relatively more often than personal larcenies.

Among the particular types of household crime, the more serious forms were more often reported. For example, completed motor vehicle thefts were almost always reported (93 percent), whereas attempted automobile thefts were reported only one-fourth of the time. Burglary involving forcible entry was reported in more than three-fourths of victimizations, whereas cases in which the offender entered households without force were reported less than half the time (44 percent). Household larcenies in which property and/or cash valued at \$50 or more was taken were more likely to be reported than those involving losses of less than \$50.

The reasons given for not reporting household crimes to the police were similar to those given for not reporting personal crimes.

DETAILED FINDINGS--CRIMES AGAINST
COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The data on crimes against Compton's business community differ from those for the personal and household sectors in that they are based upon a complete census of the city's businesses, whereas the personal and household information is based upon a household sample survey. Thus, the commercial data are not subject to sampling error, although they are affected by the same types of nonsampling error as other survey and census data. A complete census was taken in Compton because of the manageably small number of businesses.

The commercial data measure only incidents of robbery and burglary occurring during the 12 months preceding the survey interviews (September 1, 1973, through August 31, 1974). Other types of commercial crime (such as employee theft, shoplifting, and vandalism) were not included in the survey.

The definitions of robbery and burglary are the same as for the other two sectors, except that the victim is a commercial establishment rather than an individual or household. Commercial burglary involves unauthorized or forcible entry into a business. Commercial robbery, like other types of robbery, involves personal confrontation and the threat or use of force.

Amounts and Rates of Victimization

A total of 1,176 commercial burglaries and robberies occurred in Compton during the reference period. Of these, 80 percent were burglaries, of which 55 percent were completed and 25 percent were attempted. The remaining 20 percent of the commercial crimes were robberies; 14 percent completed and 6 percent attempted.

The rates of victimization for the two commercial crimes in Compton were very high compared with national figures. The victimization rate for burglary was 748 victimizations per 1,000 establishments, compared with a rate of only 226 for the Nation in 1974. There were 186 robberies per 1,000 establishments in Compton, compared with 39 per 1,000 for the United States in 1974.

Among the various types of commercial establishments, retail businesses had the highest victimization rates for both burglary (993) and robbery (313). Wholesale businesses had the second highest rates for both crimes. The burglary rate for wholesale businesses (921) was almost as high as that for retail establishments, whereas the robbery rate for wholesale companies (171) was somewhat lower than for retail stores. Service establishments and businesses classified as "other" had the lowest rates, although their rates were still high. Burglary rates for service establishments were 605 per 1,000 and robbery rates were 103. For "other" establishments the rates were: burglary (567) and robbery (145).

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1 OF 4

Victimization rates computed on the basis of gross annual receipts were lowest for businesses with no sales and businesses with gross annual receipts of less than \$10,000.

Although the victimization rates for commercial establishments in Compton were high when compared to national rates, businesses were not equally affected, since some may have been victimized several times and others not at all. The majority of all businesses in Compton (62 percent) were not victimized during the reference period.

When examined by type of business, almost half the wholesale businesses (49 percent) and retail businesses (48 percent) were victimized at least once during the reference period. The percentages were lower for other types with 30 percent of service firms and 29 percent of businesses classified as "other" having been victimized at least once.

Time of Occurrence

Commercial burglary, a crime of stealth, usually (83 percent) took place at night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.), when the risk that the burglar would encounter someone on the business premises was reduced. On the other hand, commercial robberies, which by definition involve personal encounters, were more likely to occur during normal business hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (61 percent) or between 6 p.m. and midnight (27 percent).

Economic Losses

About 86 percent of the measured commercial crimes resulted in some economic loss to the business, from theft of property, damage to property, or both. Of the victimized establishments, 58 percent suffered some theft loss and 62 percent some loss from damage to property.

Economic loss of some sort occurred more often in commercial burglaries (90 percent) than in commercial robberies (74 percent). Economic loss due to property damage occurred much more often in burglaries (73 percent) than in robberies (15 percent), whereas theft loss occurred more frequently in robberies (69 percent) than in burglaries (56 percent).

Economic loss occurred in only half of the robberies in service establishments; comparable figures for other business types were three-fourths of wholesale businesses and "other" establishments and 82 percent of retail businesses. The differences between the types of establishments were less pronounced in burglaries. Percentages of burglary victimizations in which economic loss occurred ranged from 83 percent for wholesale companies to 91 percent for retail firms.

Almost two-fifths of the burglaries (39 percent) and robberies (37 percent) involved economic losses valued at \$251 or more; 85 percent of robberies and 62 percent of burglaries involved losses of at least \$51; only 1 percent of robberies and 16 percent of burglaries involved losses of less than \$10.

It was uncommon for property lost from theft in commercial crimes to be recovered. No property was recovered in 90 percent of burglaries and 87 percent of robberies. Some of the property was recovered in 6 percent of burglaries and 7 percent of robberies, and all of the property was recovered in only 3 percent of burglaries and 6 percent of robberies.

Time Lost From Work

Fifteen percent of commercial robbery victimizations and 8 percent of commercial burglary victimizations resulted in some loss of time from work as a result in some loss of time from work as a result of the victimizations. In robbery, 10 percent of the victimizations resulted in the loss of 1 day or more of working time while the other 5 percent of victimizations resulted in less than a day of lost worktime, and only 3 percent involved the loss of a day or more.

Reporting of Crimes to Police

Commercial crimes, unlike personal crimes, generally were well reported to the police: 90 percent of all commercial robberies and 80 percent of all commercial burglaries were reported.

Use of Weapons

Weapons of some type were used in 72 percent of all commercial robberies. The most common weapon used was a firearm (59 percent); knives (3 percent) and other weapons (10 percent) were used relatively infrequently. Weapons of all types were more often used in completed robberies (74 percent) than in attempted robberies (66 percent). Firearms were more often used in completed robberies (65 percent) than in attempted ones (43 percent), whereas the reverse was true for other types of weapons. Both knives and other weapons were used more frequently in attempted robberies (8 percent and 15 percent) than in completed ones (1 percent and 8 percent).

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	17,988	...	100.0
Personal sector	7,538	100.0	41.9
Crimes of violence	3,743	49.7	20.8
Rape	115	1.5	0.6
Completed rape	27	0.4	0.2
Attempted rape	88	1.2	0.5
Robbery	1,472	19.5	8.2
Robbery with injury	422	5.6	2.3
From serious assault	261	3.5	1.5
From minor assault	161	2.1	0.9
Robbery without injury	1,050	13.9	5.8
Assault	2,156	28.6	12.0
Aggravated assault	1,236	16.4	6.9
With injury	316	4.2	1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	920	12.2	5.1
Simple assault	920	12.2	5.1
With injury	206	2.7	1.1
Attempted assault without weapon	714	9.5	4.0
Crimes of theft	3,795	50.3	21.1
Personal larceny with contact	263	3.5	1.5
Purse snatching	151	2.0	0.8
Completed purse snatching	119	1.6	0.7
Attempted purse snatching	32	0.4	0.2
Pocket picking	112	1.5	0.6
Personal larceny without contact	3,532	46.9	19.6
Total population age 12 and over	47,507	...	...
Household sector	9,274	100.0	51.6
Burglary	5,332	57.5	29.6
Forecible entry	3,162	34.1	17.6
Unlawful entry without force	1,043	11.3	5.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,127	12.2	6.3
Household larceny	2,833	30.6	15.7
Less than \$50	1,351	14.6	7.5
\$50 or more	1,194	12.9	6.6
Amount not available	66	0.7	0.4
Attempted larceny	222	2.4	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,109	12.0	6.2
Completed theft	822	8.9	4.6
Attempted theft	287	3.1	1.6
Total number of households	18,189	...	...
Commercial sector	1,176	100.0	6.5
Burglary	942	80.1	5.2
Completed burglary	651	55.4	3.6
Attempted burglary	291	24.7	1.6
Robbery	234	19.9	1.3
Completed robbery	169	14.4	0.9
Attempted robbery	65	5.5	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	1,259	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
 ... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Rate	Base of rate
Personal sector		
Crimes of violence	79	
Rape	2	
Completed rape	1	
Attempted rape	2	
Robbery	31	
Robbery with injury	9	
From serious assault	5	
From minor assault	3	
Robbery without injury	22	
Assault	45	
Aggravated assault	26	
With injury	7	Per 1,000 persons age 12 and over
Attempted assault with weapon	19	
Simple assault	19	
With injury	4	
Attempted assault without weapon	15	
Crimes of theft	80	
Personal larceny with contact	6	
Purse snatching	3	
Completed purse snatching	3	
Attempted purse snatching	1	
Pocket picking	2	
Personal larceny without contact	74	
Household sector		
Burglary	293	
Forcible entry	174	
Unlawful entry without force	57	
Attempted forcible entry	62	
Household larceny	156	Per 1,000 households
Less than \$50	74	
\$50 or more	66	
Amount not available	4	
Attempted larceny	12	
Motor vehicle theft	61	
Completed theft	45	
Attempted theft	16	
Commercial sector		
Burglary	748	
Completed burglary	517	Per 1,000 commercial establishments
Attempted burglary	231	
Robbery	186	
Completed robbery	134	
Attempted robbery	52	

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Both sexes (47,507)	Male (21,556)	Female (25,951)
Crimes of violence	79	104	58
Rape	2	12	4
Completed rape	1	12	1
Attempted rape	2	12	3
Robbery	31	47	18
Robbery with injury	9	13	5
From serious assault	5	9	3
From minor assault	3	4	3
Robbery without injury	22	34	13
Assault	45	57	35
Aggravated assault	26	36	17
With injury	7	9	5
Attempted assault with weapon	19	28	12
Simple assault	19	20	18
With injury	4	4	5
Attempted assault without weapon	15	16	14
Crimes of theft	80	89	72
Personal larceny with contact	6	4	7
Purse snatching	3	12	6
Completed	3	12	5
Attempted	1	12	1
Pocket picking	2	4	1
Personal larceny without contact	74	85	65

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)						
	12-15 (7,921)	16-19 (6,126)	20-24 (5,220)	25-34 (8,461)	35-49 (11,059)	50-64 (6,330)	65 and over (2,390)
Crimes of violence	121	141	95	68	43	41	46
Rape	2	4	5	3	1	0	10
Robbery	49	47	28	27	20	20	30
Robbery with injury	14	12	8	9	5	7	11
From serious assault	7	10	7	5	3	3	8
From minor assault	7	2	1	3	2	4	14
Robbery without injury	35	35	20	19	15	13	19
Assault	70	90	62	37	22	20	16
Aggravated assault	34	66	36	20	10	12	6
With injury	9	15	10	7	3	2	10
Attempted assault with weapon	25	51	27	13	8	9	6
Simple assault	36	24	25	17	12	9	10
With injury	10	7	5	3	2	1	14
Attempted assault without weapon	26	18	21	14	10	8	6
Crimes of theft	62	88	107	99	77	70	30
Personal larceny with contact	4	4	9	5	5	8	6
Purse snatching	12	2	5	4	4	5	14
Pocket picking	4	3	3	1	1	4	13
Personal larceny without contact	59	84	99	94	72	62	24

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
12-15 (3,924)	169	1	84	24	60	84	47	37	70	6	64
16-19 (2,814)	211	0	82	23	59	129	101	28	115	2	113
20-24 (2,252)	109	0	35	8	27	75	49	26	105	1	103
25-34 (3,494)	80	0	34	10	23	46	26	19	103	3	101
35-49 (4,927)	45	0	24	5	19	22	11	11	88	2	86
50-64 (3,110)	57	0	31	10	21	26	16	10	79	7	72
65 and over (1,035)	58	0	38	12	26	20	12	9	41	6	35
Female											
12-15 (3,997)	75	4	14	4	10	57	22	34	55	2	53
16-19 (3,312)	82	8	18	3	15	56	35	21	64	5	59
20-24 (2,968)	85	9	23	8	15	52	27	26	110	14	95
25-34 (4,967)	60	5	23	7	16	31	16	16	96	7	89
35-49 (6,132)	42	2	17	5	12	23	10	13	67	7	61
50-64 (3,220)	26	0	11	4	7	15	7	8	62	10	52
65 and over (1,355)	37	0	24	11	13	13	2	10	22	7	16

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

† Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	White (7,883)	Black (38,782)	Other (842)
Crimes of violence	74	79	106
Rape	2	2	17
Robbery	38	29	39
Robbery with injury	14	8	18
From serious assault	8	5	14
From minor assault	6	3	14
Robbery without injury	24	22	21
Assault	33	48	59
Aggravated assault	15	28	38
With injury	5	7	14
Attempted assault with weapon	10	21	34
Simple assault	19	19	21
With injury	5	4	17
Attempted assault without weapon	14	15	24
Crimes of theft	56	83	83
Personal larceny with contact	8	5	14
Purse snatching	6	3	14
Pocket picking	2	3	10
Personal larceny without contact	48	80	80

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (3,775)	Black (17,410)	White (4,108)	Black (21,372)
Crimes of violence	100	103	35	60
Rape	10	12	4	4
Robbery	55	44	23	17
Robbery with injury	21	11	8	5
Robbery without injury	34	33	15	12
Assault	45	59	23	38
Aggravated assault	23	39	6	19
Simple assault	21	20	17	19
Crimes of theft	50	97	62	75
Personal larceny with contact	4	4	11	6
Personal larceny without contact	46	93	51	68

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

1. Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

2. Estimate, based upon about 10 or fewer cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
12-15 (833)	104	¹ 0	40	14	25	65	18	47	29	14	25
16-19 (723)	112	¹ 0	46	17	29	66	46	21	41	⁰	41
20-24 (1,067)	73	¹ 6	37	14	22	31	11	20	74	11	63
25-34 (1,575)	65	¹ 4	34	11	22	27	15	13	60	10	53
35-49 (1,417)	49	¹ 2	28	8	19	19	¹ 6	13	66	¹ 6	59
50-64 (1,342)	62	¹ 0	42	22	20	30	¹ 7	13	69	9	64
65 and over (926)	89	¹ 0	54	16	38	35	16	18	26	13	13
Black											
12-15 (6,923)	121	2	48	13	36	70	36	34	66	4	62
16-19 (5,309)	145	5	48	12	36	92	67	25	96	5	91
20-24 (4,067)	102	5	26	6	20	71	44	28	116	8	108
25-34 (6,727)	67	³	25	8	17	39	20	18	106	4	101
35-49 (9,448)	43	¹ 1	19	4	15	23	11	12	79	4	74
50-64 (4,894)	35	¹ 0	15	3	12	20	13	8	70	8	62
65 and over (1,414)	18	¹ 0	13	1	16	14	0	14	34	2	32

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Race, sex, and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (391)	146	38
16-19 (375)	208	72
20-24 (518)	93	42
25-34 (767)	78	35
35-49 (650)	55	77
50-64 (660)	82	55
65 and over (413)	116	29
Female		
12-15 (442)	68	120
16-19 (348)	9	19
20-24 (549)	55	104
25-34 (807)	56	88
35-49 (767)	43	43
50-64 (682)	44	91
65 and over (513)	68	23
Black		
Male		
12-15 (3,450)	169	72
16-19 (2,404)	209	124
20-24 (1,688)	117	124
25-34 (2,666)	77	122
35-49 (4,199)	44	89
50-64 (2,403)	52	85
65 and over (601)	15	50
Female		
12-15 (3,472)	73	60
16-19 (2,905)	92	72
20-24 (2,379)	92	111
25-34 (4,062)	60	95
35-49 (5,249)	43	70
50-64 (2,491)	20	55
65 and over (813)	20	22

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
 1 Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Never married (18,237)	Married (21,527)	Widowed (2,222)	Divorced and separated (5,258)
Crimes of violence	120	45	54	82
Rape	4	1	0	6
Robbery	44	19	36	33
Robbery with injury	12	5	18	9
From serious assault	8	4	7	4
From minor assault	4	2	11	5
Robbery without injury	32	14	19	25
Assault	73	26	18	43
Aggravated assault	45	13	7	22
With injury	12	3	1	7
Attempted assault with weapon	33	10	5	15
Simple assault	28	13	11	21
With injury	7	1	3	8
Attempted assault without weapon	21	12	8	13
Crimes of theft	79	80	38	98
Personal larceny with contact	5	5	5	10
Purse snatching	1	4	4	7
Pocket picking	3	1	1	2
Personal larceny without contact	74	75	33	88

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

Table 11. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
Never married (9,019)	166	12	72	20	52	94	64	30	91	4	87
Married (10,622)	56	0	27	8	19	29	16	14	85	2	82
Widowed (458)	59	0	46	20	26	13	13	0	44	0	44
Divorced and separated (1,341)	72	0	31	17	24	42	19	22	118	9	109
Female											
Never married (9,218)	78	7	17	5	12	53	27	26	67	5	61
Married (10,905)	35	2	11	3	8	22	10	12	76	8	68
Widowed (2,764)	53	0	34	17	17	19	5	14	37	7	30
Divorced and separated (3,917)	85	8	34	9	25	43	23	20	91	10	81

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

Z Less than 0.5 percent per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (4,623)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (15,698)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (6,603)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (11,446)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (6,088)	\$25,000 or more (648)
Crimes of violence	121	80	70	68	68	82
Rape	8	2	2	2	1	0
Robbery	40	33	24	30	29	19
Robbery with injury	14	11	7	6	6	0
From serious assault	10	8	5	3	2	0
From minor assault	4	3	3	3	4	0
Robbery without injury	26	22	16	24	23	19
Assault	72	45	44	36	38	63
Aggravated assault	43	26	23	21	21	49
With injury	10	6	7	5	5	14
Attempted assault with weapon	33	20	16	16	16	35
Simple assault	29	19	21	15	17	14
With injury	9	4	4	3	4	5
Attempted assault without weapon	20	15	16	12	12	9
Crimes of theft	89	70	82	83	88	130
Personal larceny with contact	8	5	3	6	9	5
Purse snatching	5	3	3	3	4	5
Pocket picking	3	2	0	3	5	0
Personal larceny without contact	81	64	79	77	80	125

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
Less than \$3,000 (838)	118	14	68	21	47	47	29	18	60	11	49
\$3,000-\$7,499 (3,522)	58	12	37	15	22	19	8	11	53	9	44
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,217)	69	12	27	12	15	39	12	27	47	0	47
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,453)	78	12	32	10	22	43	24	19	61	8	53
\$15,000-\$24,999 (518)	97	0	52	17	35	44	12	33	97	17	79
\$25,000 or more (79)	176	0	0	0	0	176	138	138	0	0	0
Black											
Less than \$3,000 (3,682)	110	8	34	11	22	74	44	30	93	7	87
\$3,000-\$7,499 (11,916)	78	2	32	10	22	52	31	21	74	4	70
\$7,500-\$9,999 (5,264)	70	2	22	6	17	45	26	19	91	3	88
\$10,000-\$14,999 (9,760)	66	2	29	6	23	35	20	15	86	6	80
\$15,000-\$24,999 (5,467)	67	1	27	5	22	38	23	16	88	8	80
\$25,000 or more (558)	84	0	22	0	22	63	52	11	151	5	145

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (18,189)	White (3,217)	Black (14,707)	Other (265)
Burglary	293	221	308	347
Forcible entry	174	134	182	181
Unlawful entry without force	57	47	59	75
Attempted forcible entry	62	40	66	91
Household larceny	156	111	164	226
Less than \$50	74	54	78	136
\$50 or more	66	45	70	91
Amount not available	4	1	4	0
Attempted larceny	12	11	13	0
Motor vehicle theft	61	48	64	49
Completed theft	45	32	48	30
Attempted theft	16	16	16	19

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Races of head of household		
All races ¹	61	46
White	48	41
Black	64	46
Age of head of household		
12-19	38	44
20-34	67	56
35-49	72	48
50-64	53	34
65 and over	12	15
Form of tenure		
Owned or being bought	61	68
Rented	112	38

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (156)	20-34 (6,077)	35-49 (6,463)	50-64 (3,975)	65 and over (1,517)
Burglary	167	336	321	233	173
Forcible entry	128	206	184	139	98
Unlawful entry without force	¹ 19	67	64	39	40
Attempted forcible entry	¹ 19	63	73	55	36
Household larceny	135	169	178	135	68
Less than \$50	77	82	79	70	39
\$50 or more	¹ 38	72	81	48	23
Amount not available	0	2	5	4	¹ 2
Attempted larceny	¹ 19	13	13	12	¹ 4
Motor vehicle theft	¹ 38	67	72	53	12
Completed theft	¹ 38	51	52	39	12
Attempted theft	0	16	20	14	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)					
	Less than \$3,000 (2,458)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (6,275)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (2,394)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (3,893)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (1,975)	\$25,000 or more (190)
Burglary	283	276	284	325	309	321
Forcible entry	172	164	172	196	172	200
Unlawful entry without force	51	57	48	65	66	16
Attempted forcible entry	61	55	64	64	71	105
Household larceny	139	136	157	190	164	205
Less than \$50	72	64	80	82	83	74
\$50 or more	52	56	64	90	66	74
Amount not available	¹ 2	6	¹ 3	¹ 2	¹ 3	0
Attempted larceny	12	10	11	15	12	58
Motor vehicle theft	39	62	56	70	82	63
Completed theft	31	49	43	49	53	¹ 32
Attempted theft	8	13	13	21	29	132

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (488)	217	121	45	51
\$3,000-\$7,499 (1,468)	206	127	37	42
\$7,500-\$9,999 (439)	191	114	46	32
\$10,000-\$14,999 (510)	275	163	73	39
\$15,000-\$24,999 (173)	376	249	81	146
\$25,000 ¹ or more (20)	1150	1150	0	0
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,932)	298	185	50	63
\$3,000-\$7,499 (4,723)	297	176	63	58
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,923)	301	184	48	69
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,316)	333	200	65	68
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,769)	302	163	64	75
\$25,000 or more (167)	347	210	118	120

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Household larceny: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ¹	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$3,000 (488)	107	61	40	26
\$3,000-\$7,499 (1,468)	78	39	27	10
\$7,500-\$9,999 (439)	150	59	84	27
\$10,000-\$14,999 (510)	186	82	88	216
\$15,000-\$24,999 (173)	98	64	217	217
\$25,000 or more (20)	0	0	0	0
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,932)	146	73	55	14
\$3,000-\$7,499 (4,723)	151	70	64	10
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,923)	161	86	60	12
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,316)	188	80	91	15
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,769)	168	83	70	12
\$25,000 or more (167)	216	84	66	66

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than \$3,000 (488)	18	12	16
\$3,000-\$7,499 (1,468)	46	35	12
\$7,500-\$9,999 (439)	59	39	21
\$10,000-\$14,999 (510)	78	45	33
\$15,000-\$24,999 (173)	75	29	46
\$25,000 or more (20)	0	0	0
Black			
Less than \$3,000 (1,932)	43	35	9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (4,723)	68	55	13
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,923)	57	45	12
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,316)	66	49	17
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,769)	84	56	28
\$25,000 or more (167)	72	36	36

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (2,873)	Two-three (7,064)	Four-five (5,282)	Six or more (2,970)
Burglary	236	292	326	293
Forcible entry	151	180	193	148
Unlawful entry without force	33	47	68	85
Attempted forcible entry	52	65	65	60
Household larceny	71	127	189	247
Less than \$50	34	65	66	115
\$50 or more	31	47	86	107
Amount not available	1 ²	4	4	5
Attempted larceny	5	11	13	20
Motor vehicle theft	38	52	67	94
Completed theft	32	38	47	72
Attempted theft	5	14	20	22

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons could not be ascertained.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ¹ (11,557)	White (1,637)	Black (9,730)	All races ² (6,632)	White (1,581)	Black (4,976)
Burglary	302	250	312	277	192	301
Forcible entry	180	153	184	163	109	179
Unlawful entry without force	57	46	59	58	48	59
Attempted forcible entry	65	46	68	57	35	63
Household larceny	164	120	171	141	102	152
Less than \$50	72	58	80	68	50	73
\$50 or more	68	51	71	61	40	67
Amount not available	4	0	5	3	2	3
Attempted larceny	14	10	15	9	11	9
Motor vehicle theft	61	51	62	62	45	67
Completed theft	43	26	47	49	38	52
Attempted theft	17	26	16	13	7	15

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

² Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 23. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ² (14,543)	Two (862)	Three (348)	Four (582)	Five-nine (747)	Ten or more (893)	Other than housing units (0)
Burglary	297	328	227	256	313	245	0
Forcible entry	179	190	115	153	163	134	0
Unlawful entry without force	55	71	40	34	94	58	0
Attempted forcible entry	62	67	72	69	56	53	0
Household larceny	155	164	124	148	134	204	0
Less than \$50	73	79	83	84	51	120	0
\$50 or more	67	68	32	58	71	56	0
Amount not available	4	7	0	0	14	15	0
Attempted larceny	12	19	19	15	18	25	0
Motor vehicle theft	80	46	43	57	58	120	0
Completed theft	44	46	34	41	51	82	0
Attempted theft	16	0	19	15	17	38	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of units in structure could not be ascertained.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 24. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Burglary	Robbery
Kind of establishment		
All establishments (1,259)	749	188
Retail (432)	993	313
Wholesale (76)	921	171
Service (476)	605	103
Other (275)	567	145
Gross annual receipts¹		
Less than \$10,000 (253)	648	63
\$10,000-\$24,999 (181)	901	249
\$25,000-\$49,999 (117)	838	325
\$50,000-\$99,999 (94)	1,000	351
\$100,000-\$499,999 (164)	872	287
\$500,000-\$999,999 (48)	1,500	125
\$1,000,000 or more (90)	1,089	200
No sales (44)	409	23
Average number of paid employees²		
1-3 (419)	740	227
4-7 (213)	742	183
8-19 (142)	1,042	239
20 or more (189)	810	201
None (292)	569	106

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to commercial establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Excludes data on establishments for which the amount of gross annual receipts was not ascertained.

² Excludes data on establishments for which the average number of paid employees was not ascertained.

Table 25. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	2,818	59	926	19
Rape	88	2	27	1
Completed rape	21	2	6	1 ²
Attempted rape	67	1	21	2
Robbery	1,288	27	185	4
Robbery with injury	353	7	69	1
From serious assault	216	5	45	1
From minor assault	137	3	24	1
Robbery without injury	935	20	116	2
Assault	1,442	30	714	15
Aggravated assault	843	18	393	8
With injury	162	3	154	3
Attempted assault with weapon	681	14	239	5
Simple assault	599	13	321	7
With injury	114	2	92	2
Attempted assault without weapon	485	10	229	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	75	77	87	84	89	67	68	65
12-15	72	84	87	81	89	61	63	59
16-19	76	67	86	84	87	62	74	66
20-24	72	89	82	85	81	66	65	68
25-34	74	67	87	79	90	65	64	67
35-49	78	80	94	89	95	64	66	62
50-64	82	0	88	66	89	75	73	78
65 and over	91	0	90	69	91	92	100	87
Male	84	¹ 100	90	88	92	79	80	76
12-15	82	¹ 100	90	64	92	73	77	68
16-19	85	0	85	85	90	82	83	76
20-24	82	0	90	100	87	79	81	74
25-34	84	0	92	83	96	78	76	79
35-49	86	0	97	100	97	75	72	77
50-64	89	0	88	91	86	91	86	100
65 and over	93	0	90	100	85	100	100	¹ 100
Female	62	75	80	74	83	52	48	55
12-15	49	75	66	60	68	43	35	49
16-19	39	67	74	67	76	53	52	55
20-24	62	89	74	75	73	52	42	63
25-34	65	67	81	75	83	54	49	58
35-49	70	80	88	80	92	55	60	51
50-64	67	0	91	¹ 75	100	51	50	52
65 and over	88	0	91	80	100	82	¹ 100	79

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
White	83	80	94	88	97	71	79	65
Black	74	74	86	81	87	66	67	65
Male								
White	89	0	97	96	98	78	81	76
Black	83	100	89	84	90	79	81	77
Female								
White	75	80	88	73	95	62	77	56
Black	60	73	79	75	80	50	46	55

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	74	78	88	82	90	66	69	61
Married	82	¹ 50	92	92	92	76	74	77
Widowed	80	0	85	77	93	69	80	63
Separated and divorced	64	90	77	80	76	50	45	55
Male								
Never married	83	¹ 100	90	85	92	77	80	70
Married	89	0	93	93	93	85	82	88
Widowed	89	0	86	¹ 100	¹ 75	¹ 100	¹ 100	0
Separated and divorced	74	0	88	¹ 100	84	64	58	70
Female								
Never married	56	77	76	64	80	47	43	50
Married	72	¹ 50	90	91	90	64	61	67
Widowed	77	0	85	70	100	64	¹ 67	63
Separated and divorced	61	90	75	75	75	45	42	49

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and family income of victims and type of crime

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races¹								
Less than \$3,000	72	77	89	86	90	62	66	56
\$3,000-\$7,499	75	80	84	80	85	69	68	69
\$7,500-\$9,999	75	¹ 60	88	79	92	69	71	67
\$10,000-\$14,999	74	68	88	87	88	63	62	64
\$15,000-\$24,999	86	¹ 100	95	92	96	79	81	76
\$25,000 and over	72	¹ 0	¹ 75	¹ 0	¹ 75	71	72	¹ 67
White								
Less than \$3,000	86	¹ 100	91	100	100	77	75	80
\$3,000-\$7,499	81	¹ 50	85	78	96	75	79	71
\$7,500-9,999	70	¹ 100	100	100	100	48	60	42
\$10,000-\$14,999	93	¹ 100	100	100	100	87	94	78
\$15,000-\$24,999	88	¹ 0	100	¹ 100	100	74	¹ 50	82
\$25,000 and over	¹ 50	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 50	¹ 100	¹ 0
Black								
Less than \$3,000	68	70	83	79	85	62	67	54
\$3,000-\$7,499	73	88	81	80	82	67	67	67
\$7,500-\$9,999	78	¹ 50	93	70	90	74	72	76
\$10,000-\$14,999	71	63	87	83	88	58	57	60
\$15,000-\$24,999	86	¹ 100	94	90	95	80	84	75
\$25,000 and over	74	¹ 0	¹ 75	¹ 0	¹ 75	74	69	¹ 100

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender						
		Under 12	12-20			21 and over	Not known and not available	
			Total	12-14	15-17			18-20
Crimes of violence	100	11	49	8	21	20	47	3
Rape	100	10	38	10	13	25	63	10
Robbery	100	10	57	12	26	29	38	5
Robbery with injury	100	10	38	10	13	25	63	10
Robbery without injury	100	10	62	13	29	29	32	6
Assault	100	11	47	11	20	16	50	2
Aggravated assault	100	12	41	8	20	14	55	12
Simple assault	100	10	53	14	20	18	45	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100	6	89	4	1
Rape	100	¹ 11	78	¹ 0	¹ 1
Completed rape	100	¹ 0	100	¹ 0	¹ 0
Attempted rape	100	¹ 14	71	¹ 0	¹ 4
Robbery	100	5	93	¹ 2	¹ 0
Robbery with injury	100	¹ 10	90	¹ 0	¹ 0
Robbery without injury	100	¹ 3	94	¹ 3	¹ 0
Assault	100	6	88	5	¹ 1
Aggravated assault	100	6	88	6	¹ 0
Simple assault	100	6	88	4	¹ 2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
		Under 12	Total	12-20			21 and over	
				12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence ²	100	1	48	8	21	19	49	2
12-19	100	10	76	18	38	20	22	10
20-34	100	10	28	12	9	18	67	5
35-49	100	10	29	10	16	24	71	10
50-64	100	10	40	10	10	20	60	10
65 and over	100	10	40	10	20	20	60	10
Robbery	100	10	58	13	29	26	39	13
12-19	100	10	83	18	58	17	17	10
20-34	100	10	38	10	15	23	54	18
35-49	100	10	50	10	17	33	50	10
50-64	100	10	50	10	10	50	50	10
65 and over	100	10	67	10	33	33	33	10
Assault	100	11	45	10	18	16	52	2
12-19	100	13	78	23	35	20	20	10
20-34	100	10	23	13	5	15	72	5
35-49	100	10	18	10	10	18	82	10
50-64	100	10	33	10	33	10	67	10
65 and over	100	10	30	10	30	10	100	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

² Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100	7	87	4	1
White	100	14	67	10	10
Black	100	6	91	3	10
Rape	100	11	78	10	11
White	100	10	10	10	100
Black	100	13	88	10	10
Robbery	100	12	95	12	10
White	100	10	100	10	10
Black	100	13	94	13	10
Robbery with injury	100	10	100	10	10
White	100	10	100	10	10
Black	100	10	100	10	10
Robbery without injury	100	13	94	13	10
White	100	10	100	10	10
Black	100	14	92	14	10
Assault	100	9	85	5	11
White	100	23	54	15	18
Black	100	7	90	3	10
Aggravated assault	100	12	83	6	10
White	100	40	40	120	10
Black	100	9	87	4	10
Simple assault	100	6	87	4	12
White	100	13	63	13	13
Black	100	5	92	13	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

2 Less than 0.5 percent.

1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100	7	52	18	24	6
Rape	100	0	2	38	48	12
Robbery	100	0	69	14	17	1
Robbery with injury	100	0	100	0	0	0
Robbery without injury	100	0	61	17	21	1
Assault	100	1	67	10	15	7
Aggravated assault	100	0	94	3	3	0
Simple assault	100	2	46	15	24	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

2: Less than 0.5 percent.

1: Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100	4	85	4	6	1
Rape	100	71	14	10	14	0
Robbery	100	2	89	3	6	0
Robbery with injury	100	10	90	13	7	0
Robbery without injury	100	3	89	3	6	0
Assault	100	2	87	6	5	1
Aggravated assault	100	10	85	8	3	2
Simple assault	100	5	87	13	5	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence ²	100	11	68	12	16	4
12-19	100	11	83	6	12	5
20-34	100	10	45	23	32	0
35-49	100	10	44	28	22	16
50-64	100	10	67	17	18	18
65 and over	100	10	100	10	10	10
Robbery	100	10	68	14	17	11
12-19	100	10	84	5	11	10
20-34	100	10	39	22	39	10
35-49	100	10	36	36	18	19
50-64	100	10	63	25	13	10
65 and over	100	10	100	10	10	10
Assault	100	11	68	9	14	8
12-19	100	12	72	6	11	9
20-34	100	10	54	23	23	10
35-49	100	10	57	14	29	10
50-64	100	10	75	10	10	125
65 and over	100	10	100	10	10	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

³ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence ²	100	2	89	3	6	1
White	100	¹ 3	79	6	12	¹ 0
Black	100	2	91	3	4	¹ 1
Robbery	100	2	89	3	6	¹ 0
White	100	¹ 5	82	¹ 0	14	¹ 0
Black	100	¹ 1	91	4	4	¹ 0
Assault	100	2	88	3	5	¹ 1
White	100	¹ 0	75	17	¹ 8	¹ 0
Black	100	2	90	¹ 1	5	¹ 1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

² Includes data on rape not shown separately.

Table 38. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	3,120	3,743	1:2.00
Rape	100	115	1:1.15
Completed rape	20	27	1:1.35
Attempted rape	80	88	1:1.10
Robbery	1,260	1,472	1:1.17
Robbery with injury	380	422	1:1.11
From serious assault	230	261	1:1.13
From minor assault	150	161	1:1.07
Robbery without injury	880	1,050	1:1.19
Assault	1,760	2,156	1:1.23
Aggravated assault	950	1,236	1:1.30
With injury	260	316	1:1.22
Attempted assault with weapon	690	920	1:1.33
Simple assault	810	920	1:1.14
With injury	180	206	1:1.14
Attempted assault without weapon	630	714	1:1.13
Crimes of theft	3,610	3,795	1:1.05
Personal larceny with contact	250	263	1:1.05
Purse snatching	140	151	1:1.08
Completed purse snatching	110	119	1:1.08
Attempted purse snatching	30	32	1:1.07
Pocket picking	110	112	1:1.02
Personal larceny without contact	3,360	3,532	1:1.05

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100	90	6	2	2
Rape	100	100	10	10	10
Completed rape	100	100	10	10	10
Attempted rape	100	100	10	10	10
Robbery	100	91	7	1	1
Robbery with injury	100	92	8	0	10
Robbery without injury	100	91	7	1	1
Assault	100	88	6	3	2
Aggravated assault	100	84	7	4	4
Simple assault	100	93	5	3	10
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100	92	5	2	1
Rape	100	100	10	10	10
Completed rape	100	100	10	10	10
Attempted rape	100	100	10	10	10
Robbery	100	93	5	1	1
Robbery with injury	100	94	6	10	10
Robbery without injury	100	92	5	1	1
Assault	100	90	5	3	2
Aggravated assault	100	88	6	3	3
Simple assault	100	94	4	2	10
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100	89	7	3	1
Rape	100	100	10	10	10
Completed rape	100	100	10	10	10
Attempted rape	100	100	10	10	10
Robbery	100	100	10	10	10
Robbery with injury	100	100	10	10	10
Robbery without injury	100	100	10	10	10
Assault	100	86	8	3	12
Aggravated assault	100	83	10	13	13
Simple assault	100	90	7	13	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

2 Less than 0.5 percent.

1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Total	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	100	76	24
Rape	100	80	20
Completed rape	100	100	10
Attempted rape	100	75	25
Robbery	100	88	12
Robbery with injury	100	84	16
From serious assault	100	83	17
From minor assault	100	87	13
Robbery without injury	100	90	10
Assault	100	67	33
Aggravated assault	100	68	32
With injury	100	50	50
Attempted assault with weapon	100	75	25
Simple assault	100	65	35
With injury	100	56	44
Attempted assault without weapon	100	68	32

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 41. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	Not known	
All personal crimes	100	56	41	32	8	2	3
Crimes of violence	100	57	42	35	7	10	1
Rape	100	40	60	50	10	10	10
Robbery	100	58	41	34	7	10	11
Robbery with injury	100	61	39	32	8	10	10
From serious assault	100	52	48	35	13	10	10
From minor assault	100	74	27	27	0	10	10
Robbery without injury	100	57	42	35	7	10	11
Assault	100	57	42	35	7	10	11
Aggravated assault	100	51	49	41	8	10	10
With injury	100	52	48	41	7	10	10
Attempted assault with weapon	100	51	49	41	9	10	10
Simple assault	100	65	34	29	5	10	11
With injury	100	56	44	39	6	10	10
Attempted assault without weapon	100	67	31	27	5	10	12
Crimes of theft	100	55	40	28	8	4	4
Personal larceny with contact	100	52	48	40	4	14	10
Purse snatching	100	64	36	36	0	10	10
Pocket picking	100	36	64	45	9	19	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	56	40	27	9	4	4
All household crimes	100	43	48	29	15	5	9
Burglary	100	49	43	28	10	4	9
Forcible entry	100	50	43	29	10	3	7
Unlawful entry without force	100	48	41	27	10	5	11
Attempted forcible entry	100	47	43	27	12	5	10
Household larceny	100	36	53	25	20	8	11
Less than \$50	100	34	53	24	19	10	13
\$50 or more	100	40	50	24	19	6	10
Amount not available	100	43	43	14	14	14	14
Attempted larceny	100	18	77	36	32	9	15
Motor vehicle theft	100	31	65	39	23	4	5
Completed theft	100	33	61	34	24	4	6
Attempted theft	100	25	75	54	18	14	10
All commercial crimes	100	18	74	21	32	21	8
Burglary	100	7	83	19	38	26	10
Robbery	100	61	37	27	10	0	2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

2 Less than 0.5 percent.

1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 42. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Robbery	100	39	41	34	7	10	10
By armed offenders	100	48	51	39	12	10	10
By unarmed offenders	100	70	30	28	2	10	10
Assault	100	58	42	35	6	10	11
By armed offenders	100	52	48	40	7	10	10
By unarmed offenders	100	64	35	30	5	10	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 2. Less than 0.5 percent.
 1. Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100	56	43	36	7	10	12
Rape	100	43	57	43	¹ 14	10	10
Robbery	100	57	42	35	6	10	11
Assault	100	56	44	37	7	10	10
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100	64	36	32	4	10	10
Rape	100	¹ 50	¹ 50	¹ 50	10	10	10
Robbery	100	73	27	27	10	10	10
Assault	100	62	38	33	5	10	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 44. Selected personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100	12	14	6	4	61	3
Rape	100	38	13	0	10	50	0
Robbery	100	9	9	5	4	71	2
Robbery with injury	100	10	10	5	13	69	13
Robbery without injury	100	8	8	6	4	72	2
Assault	100	13	18	7	4	54	4
Aggravated assault	100	14	17	6	3	56	4
Simple assault	100	12	19	7	6	51	5
Personal larceny with contact	100	14	7	32	14	50	14
Motor vehicle theft	100	1	35	3	10	59	3
Completed theft	100	1	32	4	10	60	4
Attempted theft	100	0	43	0	10	57	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 45. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and place of occurrence

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100	9	9	6	10	73	3
By unarmed offenders	100	8	13	6	6	67	10
Assault							
By armed offenders	100	13	17	6	3	56	4
By unarmed offenders	100	13	19	7	6	51	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100	8	12	7	3	67	2
Rape	100	33	10	10	10	67	10
Robbery	100	6	8	6	3	75	11
Assault	100	9	17	7	4	60	3
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100	22	18	3	6	46	6
Rape	100	10	100	10	10	10	10
Robbery	100	31	18	10	10	62	10
Assault	100	21	19	3	7	43	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 47. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100
Household larceny	100	46
Inside own home	13	6
Near own home	87	40
Personal larceny without contact	100	54
Inside nonresidential building	14	7
Inside school	14	7
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	65	35
Elsewhere	7	4

... Represents not applicable.

Table 48. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100	100	100	100
Household larceny	45	49	35	42
Inside own home	5	7	6	6
Near own home	40	42	29	36
Personal larceny without contact	55	51	65	58
Inside nonresidential building	8	8	18	2
Inside school	13	2	6	4
On street or in park, playground, and parking lot	32	37	35	49
Elsewhere	3	5	6	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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2 OF 4

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100	42	18	13	21	5
Rape	100	89	11	0	0	0
Robbery	100	29	24	19	25	2
Robbery with injury	100	24	24	21	29	13
Robbery without injury	100	31	25	18	24	2
Assault	100	50	14	10	20	7
Aggravated assault	100	47	15	8	21	9
Simple assault	100	53	12	12	19	4
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100	34	21	16	23	6
Rape	100	86	14	0	0	0
Robbery	100	26	25	21	25	3
Robbery with injury	100	19	25	25	28	13
Robbery without injury	100	29	25	20	24	3
Assault	100	39	18	12	22	10
Aggravated assault	100	35	18	11	23	14
Simple assault	100	43	17	13	21	6
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100	66	10	9	14	10
Rape	100	100	0	0	0	0
Robbery	100	47	18	18	18	10
Robbery with injury	100	38	13	25	25	10
Robbery without injury	100	56	22	11	11	10
Assault	100	71	9	7	14	10
Aggravated assault	100	70	13	3	13	10
Simple assault	100	71	4	11	14	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	52	53	48
Rape	40	50	10
Robbery	52	51	53
Robbery with injury	58	56	50
Robbery without injury	50	49	56
Assault	53	55	48
Aggravated assault	98	100	93

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100	50	22	23	5
Rape	100	33	33	33	10
Robbery	100	47	26	22	4
Robbery with injury	100	26	26	39	9
Robbery without injury	100	58	27	13	12
Aggravated assault	100	53	18	24	5
With injury	100	25	17	54	14
Attempted assault with weapon	100	63	18	14	6
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100	52	19	23	5
Rape	100	33	33	33	10
Robbery	100	48	50	22	5
Aggravated assault	100	57	13	24	6
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100	32	32	32	14
Rape	10	10	10	10	10
Robbery	100	56	22	22	10
Aggravated assault	100	21	37	37	15

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 52. Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and type of weapon

Type of crime	All types	Firearm	Knife	Other
Robbery	72	59	3	10
Completed robbery	74	65	6	8
Attempted robbery	66	43	8	15

NOTE: The data are based solely on weapons of types recognized by persons on the scene at the time of the incident. For each robbery in which more than one weapon was used, the identity of only the most lethal kind of weapon was recorded. Thus, the sum of the proportions of recognized types of the three categories of weapons equals the proportion of incidents in which weapons were used. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime (excluding rape)

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ²	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	25	29	24
Male	25	28	22
Female	26	30	13
Age			
12-15	27	29	27
16-19	23	26	23
20-24	23	28	23
25-34	27	31	27
35-49	23	25	22
50-64	25	34	16
65 and over	33	38	24
Race			
White	33	37	29
Black	24	26	24
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	22	27	19
Involving nonstrangers	34	37	34
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	27	35	26
\$3,000-\$7,499	27	34	23
\$7,500-\$9,999	27	31	26
\$10,000-\$14,999	21	20	23
\$15,000-\$24,999	24	22	26
\$25,000 or more	23	10	29
Not available	25	29	23

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Data on rape have been excluded.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ²	11	12	10
White	16	20	11
Black	11	11	10
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	10	12	7
Involving nonstrangers	16	16	17

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
Race				
All races ²				
Crimes of violence ¹	100	35	35	29
Robbery	100	44	33	22
Assault	100	25	38	38
White				
Crimes of violence ¹	100	50	125	125
Robbery	100	67	10	133
Assault	100	10	100	10
Black				
Crimes of violence ¹	100	31	38	31
Robbery	100	33	50	117
Assault	100	29	29	43
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence ¹	100	42	42	17
Robbery	100	38	38	25
Assault	100	50	50	10
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence ¹	100	125	125	50
Robbery	10	10	10	10
Assault	100	125	125	50

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 56. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ¹	72
White	67
Black	72
Annual family income	
Less than \$3,000	71
\$3,000-\$7,499	64
\$7,500-\$9,999	80
\$10,000-\$14,999	80
\$15,000 or more	100

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	11	12	10
Male	9	10	7
Female	15	17	14
Age			
12-19	8	7	9
20-34	14	16	11
35-49	15	14	16
50-64	16	16	16
65 and over	18	28	10
Race			
White	16	20	11
Black	11	11	10
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	10	12	7
Involving nonstrangers	16	16	17

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			Not available
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more	
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence ²	100	75	25	6	18	10
Robbery	100	70	30	10	20	10
Assault	100	75	25	5	20	10
Male						
Crimes of violence ²	100	71	29	16	24	10
Robbery	100	63	38	13	25	10
Assault	100	78	22	10	22	10
Female						
Crimes of violence ²	100	76	24	16	18	10
Robbery	100	100	10	10	10	10
Assault	100	67	33	18	25	10
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence ²	100	100	10	10	10	10
Robbery	100	100	10	10	10	10
Assault	100	100	10	10	10	10
Black						
Crimes of violence ²	100	71	29	7	21	10
Robbery	100	67	33	11	22	10
Assault	100	71	29	16	24	10
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ²	100	80	20	5	15	10
Robbery	100	67	33	11	22	10
Assault	100	89	11	0	11	10
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ²	100	69	31	18	23	10
Robbery	100	100	10	10	10	10
Assault	100	60	40	10	30	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

² Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 59. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	68	59	11	48	20	11	9
Crimes of violence	40	27	4	23	18	4	14
Rape	45	18	9	19	36	19	27
Completed rape	100	150	150	10	100	150	150
Attempted rape	33	11	0	11	22	10	22
Robbery	72	67	10	57	15	10	5
Robbery with injury	79	69	19	50	29	19	10
Robbery without injury	70	66	6	60	10	6	4
Assault	19	...	...	...	19	...	19
Aggravated assault	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
Simple assault	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
Crimes of theft	94	91	18	72	22	18	4
Personal larceny with contact	92	88	8	81	12	8	14
Purse snatching	87	80	7	73	13	7	17
Pocket picking	100	100	19	91	19	19	10
Personal larceny without contact	95	91	19	72	23	19	4
All household crimes	93	78	31	47	46	31	15
Burglary	92	71	43	29	64	43	21
Forcible entry	98	90	70	20	78	70	9
Unlawful entry without force	92	89	4	86	7	4	3
Attempted forcible entry	75	4	3	1	74	3	72
Household larceny	95	92	10	82	13	10	2
Completed larceny	100	100	11	89	11	11	...
Attempted larceny	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Motor vehicle theft	92	74	32	42	50	32	18
Completed theft	100	100	43	57	43	43	...
Attempted theft	71	...	...	...	71	...	71
All commercial crimes	86	58	34	25	62	34	28
Burglary	90	56	40	16	73	40	34
Robbery	74	69	9	59	15	9	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "all theft losses" and "all damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "all economic losses."

... Represents not applicable.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	40	23	27	12	13	12	14
Rape	45	0	0	0	18	25	0
Robbery	72	59	58	58	10	10	5
Robbery with injury	79	60	61	43	19	19	14
Robbery without injury	70	59	57	67	6	6	0
Assault	19	...	...	...	14	13	17
Aggravated assault	21	...	...	...	16	15	18
Simple assault	15	...	...	...	12	100	16

NOTE: Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under each "all victimizations" category does not equal the entry shown under "all economic losses."

... Represents not applicable.

Table 61. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races²							
All personal crimes	100	3	19	31	31	8	7
Crimes of violence ³	100	5	21	23	28	12	10
Robbery	100	2	20	20	34	14	9
Robbery with injury	100	10	18	18	39	15	9
Robbery without injury	100	3	21	21	32	14	10
Assault	100	13	25	28	15	8	10
Aggravated assault	100	12	23	31	12	8	12
Simple assault	100	14	29	21	21	17	17
Crimes of theft	100	2	18	35	33	7	6
Personal larceny with contact	100	10	29	21	29	8	8
Personal larceny without contact	100	2	17	36	33	7	6
All household crimes							
Burglary	100	5	8	15	26	38	9
Forcible entry	100	2	3	8	25	52	9
Unlawful entry without force	100	2	5	21	4	24	4
Attempted forcible entry	100	18	28	32	6	2	13
Household larceny	100	12	13	37	39	6	4
Completed larceny	100	12	13	37	40	6	4
Attempted larceny	100	14	29	14	14	10	29
Motor vehicle theft	100	1	1	10	11	70	7
Completed theft	100	10	10	1	7	87	6
Attempted theft	100	15	15	50	30	15	10
White							
All personal crimes	100	12	16	33	33	8	6
Crimes of violence ³	100	10	25	21	33	8	14
Robbery	100	10	26	26	42	11	5
Robbery with injury	100	10	29	14	57	14	10
Robbery without injury	100	10	25	33	33	18	8
Assault	100	10	20	10	10	10	10
Aggravated assault	100	10	33	10	10	10	10
Simple assault	100	10	10	10	10	10	10
Crimes of theft	100	3	10	40	33	8	8
Personal larceny with contact	100	10	20	20	40	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	3	9	43	31	9	6
All household crimes							
Burglary	100	12	9	14	32	32	9
Forcible entry	100	2	5	7	33	45	10
Unlawful entry without force	100	10	8	23	46	15	18
Attempted forcible entry	100	10	40	30	10	10	10
Household larceny	100	10	12	39	36	6	13
Completed larceny	100	10	13	41	38	6	13
Attempted larceny	100	10	10	10	10	10	0
Motor vehicle theft	100	10	17	21	17	64	0
Completed theft	100	10	10	10	10	90	0
Attempted theft	100	10	33	67	33	10	0

Table 61. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss--continued

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
Black							
All personal crimes	100	3	19	31	31	9	7
Crimes of violence ³	100	6	20	25	27	13	10
Robbery	100	2	19	21	32	15	9
Robbery with injury	100	0	17	25	33	13	8
Robbery without injury	100	3	20	20	31	16	10
Assault	100	14	23	31	17	9	9
Aggravated assault	100	13	22	35	13	9	9
Simple assault	100	17	25	25	25	18	18
Crimes of theft	100	2	19	34	33	7	6
Personal larceny with contact	100	0	37	26	26	11	13
Personal larceny without contact	100	2	17	34	33	7	6
All household crimes							
Burglary	100	5	7	15	25	39	9
Forcible entry	100	2	3	8	24	53	10
Unlawful entry without force	100	1	5	20	46	25	4
Attempted forcible entry	100	20	27	31	7	3	12
Household larceny	100	12	13	36	39	6	5
Completed larceny	100	10	13	37	40	6	4
Attempted larceny	100	17	33	17	10	10	17
Motor vehicle theft	100	1	1	9	11	70	8
Completed theft	100	0	0	1	7	86	7
Attempted theft	100	16	16	38	31	16	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 62. Selected personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250 or more	Not available
All races ²								
Robbery	100	1 ¹	21	20	20	14	16	9
Crimes of theft ³	100	1	18	37	19	15	7	4
White								
Robbery	100	1 ⁰	31 ¹	19	19	13	13	16
Crimes of theft ³	100	1 ³	10	44	18	15	5	5
Black								
Robbery	100	1 ¹	19	18	19	14	18	10
Crimes of theft ³	100	1	19	36	19	14	7	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Table 63. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered			Proportion unknown	All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more			
All races²								
All personal crimes ³	100	87	8	2	2	3	5	10
Robbery	100	82	11	2	4	5	7	10
Crimes of theft	100	88	7	2	2	3	5	10
Personal larceny with contact	100	74	22	9	14	9	14	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	89	6	2	2	3	5	10
All household crimes	100	79	11	4	4	3	10	12
Burglary	100	81	13	5	4	3	5	12
Household larceny	100	92	5	1	1	3	4	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	30	18	5	11	2	51	10
White								
All personal crimes ³	100	89	5	10	12	4	6	10
Robbery	100	93	10	10	10	10	17	10
Crimes of theft	100	87	8	10	13	5	5	10
Personal larceny with contact	100	80	120	10	10	120	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	88	6	10	13	13	6	10
All household crimes	100	78	12	4	3	4	11	10
Burglary	100	77	15	6	4	6	8	10
Household larceny	100	91	6	13	10	13	3	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	33	11	10	11	10	56	10
Black								
All personal crimes ³	100	86	8	2	2	4	5	10
Robbery	100	80	13	3	4	6	7	10
Crimes of theft	100	88	7	2	2	3	5	10
Personal larceny with contact	100	72	28	11	16	11	16	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	89	6	2	1	3	5	10
All household crimes	100	79	11	4	4	3	10	12
Burglary	100	82	13	5	5	3	5	12
Household larceny	100	91	4	1	1	3	4	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	31	19	6	13	11	50	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

Table 64. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes ²	100	16	80	3	10
Robbery	100	10	90	10	10
Robbery with injury	100	10	100	10	10
Robbery without injury	100	14	86	10	10
Crimes of theft	100	20	76	5	10
Personal larceny with contact	100	10	100	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	23	71	6	10
All household crimes	100	24	67	10	10
Burglary	100	38	57	6	10
Household larceny	100	19	76	15	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	9	75	16	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

Table 65. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100	100	100	100
No monetary value	2	¹ 2	¹ 2	¹ 0
Less than \$10	6	2	13	¹ 0
\$10-\$49	19	11	38	¹ 1
\$50-\$99	16	13	26	¹ 1
\$100-\$249	17	21	15	6
\$250-\$999	25	33	5	48
\$1,000 or more	13	16	1	40
Not available	3	3	3	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

2 Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment, type of crime, and type of loss

Kind of establishment and type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
Retail							
All commercial crimes	89	55	34	22	68	34	44
Burglary	91	48	40	8	84	40	43
Robbery	82	78	13	66	16	13	4
Wholesale							
All commercial crimes	81	63	40	23	58	40	19
Burglary	83	61	43	17	65	43	22
Robbery	75	75	17	58	17	17	0
Service							
All commercial crimes	83	57	30	27	56	30	26
Burglary	88	60	35	25	63	35	29
Robbery	50	42	2	40	10	2	8
Other							
All commercial crimes	87	68	37	31	56	37	19
Burglary	90	69	46	23	67	46	22
Robbery	74	67	5	62	13	5	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "all theft losses" and "all damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "all economic losses."

Table 67. Commercial burglary: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss

Kind of establishment	Total	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	100	16	18	23	39	4
Retail	100	21	22	20	34	3
Wholesale	100	11	7	19	60	4
Service	100	13	21	26	39	2
Other	100	12	8	26	48	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 68. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss

Kind of establishment	Total	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	100	1	13	48	37	1
Retail	100	1	11	50	36	1
Service	100	0	25	50	25	0
Other	100	0	12	38	50	0

Table 69. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime

Proportion of loss recovered	All commercial crimes	Burglary	Robbery
Total	100	100	100
None recovered	90	90	87
Some recovered	6	6	7
Less than half	3	2	3
Half or more	4	4	3
All recovered	4	3	6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 70. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	7
Crimes of violence	9
Rape	9
Completed rape	10
Attempted rape	11
Robbery	10
Robbery with injury	21
Robbery without injury	6
Assault	9
Aggravated assault	9
Simple assault	9
Crimes of theft	5
Personal larceny with contact	4
Personal larceny without contact	5
All household crimes	11
Burglary	11
Forcible entry	15
Unlawful entry without force	5
Attempted forcible entry	6
Household larceny	6
Less than \$50	7
\$50 or more	5
Amount not available	0
Attempted larceny	9
Motor vehicle theft	21
Completed theft	26
Attempted theft	7
All commercial crimes	10
Burglary	8
Robbery	16

¹Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	8	7
Crimes of violence	10	9
Rape	10	11
Robbery	13	9
Assault	7	9
Crimes of theft	5	5
Personal larceny with contact	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	5	6
All household crimes	7	12
Burglary	7	12
Household larceny	6	6
Motor vehicle theft	13	22

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10	9	13
Rape	18	25	10
Robbery	10	9	16
Assault	9	8	13

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 73. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100	20	58	22	10
Crimes of violence	100	14	54	31	10
Rape	100	10	100	10	10
Robbery	100	13	47	40	10
Assault	100	16	58	26	10
Crimes of theft	100	30	65	5	10
Personal larceny with contact	100	10	100	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	100	32	63	5	10
All household crimes	100	27	64	8	11
Burglary	100	30	62	7	12
Household larceny	100	47	53	10	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	4	78	17	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100	100	100
Less than 1 day	13	15	9
1-5 days	58	59	55
6 days or more	26	26	36
Not known and not available	3	10	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 75. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
White					
All personal crimes	100	13	63	25	10
Crimes of violence	100	10	67	23	10
Crimes of theft	100	50	50	10	10
All household crimes	100	44	56	10	10
Burglary	100	60	40	10	10
Household larceny	100	50	50	10	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	10	100	10	10
Black					
All personal crimes	100	20	60	20	10
Crimes of violence	100	14	57	29	10
Crimes of theft	100	29	65	6	10
All household crimes	100	24	67	8	11
Burglary	100	25	67	5	12
Household larceny	100	47	53	10	10
Motor vehicle theft	100	5	76	19	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 76. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and number of days lost from work

Type of crime	Total	None	Less than 1 day	1 day or more
All commercial crimes	100	91	5	4
Burglary	100	92	5	3
Robbery	100	85	5	10

NOTE: Excludes data on a small number of victimizations for which the amount of time lost was unavailable.

Table 77. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	36
Crimes of violence	46
Rape	55
Robbery	48
Robbery with injury	60
From serious assault	58
From minor assault	63
Robbery without injury	43
Assault	44
Aggravated assault	47
With injury	56
Attempted assault with weapon	43
Simple assault	40
With injury	48
Attempted assault without weapon	38
Crimes of theft	26
Personal larceny with contact	35
Purse snatching	47
Pocket picking	18
Personal larceny without contact	25
All household crimes	
Burglary	66
Forcible entry	77
Unlawful entry without force	44
Attempted forcible entry	37
Household larceny	
Completed larceny ¹	22
Less than \$50	9
\$50 or more	37
Attempted larceny	18
Motor vehicle theft	74
Completed theft	93
Attempted theft	25
All commercial crimes	
Burglary	80
Robbery	90

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 78. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	47	38	54	45	41	55	46	33	53
Rape	55	10	55	63	10	63	67	10	67
Robbery	48	41	57	47	43	59	42	33	50
Robbery with injury	60	46	79	58	50	90	43	133	50
From serious assault	58	47	71	59	89	80	40	150	150
From minor assault	63	44	86	57	50	100	150	10	150
Robbery without injury	43	38	48	43	40	48	42	33	50
Assault	44	37	53	42	39	51	46	33	52
Aggravated assault	47	39	60	45	41	57	49	31	63
With injury	56	53	62	56	57	150	53	40	64
Attempted assault with weapon	43	35	59	43	37	58	46	27	62
Simple assault	40	32	46	38	35	46	44	36	45
With injury	48	53	50	55	43	75	44	150	38
Attempted assault without weapon	38	35	44	35	33	41	43	33	50
Crimes of theft									
Personal larceny with contact	35	13	44	35	14	44	10	10	10
Purse snatching	47	10	47	47	10	47	10	10	10
Pocket picking	18	13	133	18	14	133	10	10	10
Personal larceny without contact	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 79. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
Crimes of violence	35	50	68	48	64
Rape	40	60	100	¹ 0	¹ 0
Robbery	33	49	76	50	63
Robbery with injury	39	64	100	60	100
From serious assault	36	63	100	¹ 50	100
From minor assault	43	67	100	67	¹ 00
Robbery without injury	31	42	69	44	40
Assault	36	50	58	46	67
Aggravated assault	42	47	73	43	¹ 00
With injury	50	64	67	¹ 00	¹ 0
Attempted assault with weapon	39	40	75	33	¹ 00
Simple assault	27	34	46	50	¹ 50
With injury	33	60	¹ 50	¹ 00	¹ 00
Attempted assault without weapon	25	52	45	40	¹ 0
Crimes of theft					
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 20	44	40	50	¹ 50
Purse snatching	¹ 0	67	50	¹ 50	¹ 00
Pocket picking	¹ 25	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 50	¹ 0
Personal larceny without contact	4	26	36	28	33

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 80. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	42	46	44	46	50	49
Rape	¹ 50	56	¹ 100	57	¹ 0	67
Robbery	50	46	50	46	¹ 33	56
Robbery with injury	64	57	60	58	¹ 50	50
From serious assault	67	58	50	60	¹ 100	50
From minor assault	60	55	75	56	¹ 0	¹ 50
Robbery without injury	42	43	44	42	¹ 0	50
Assault	33	45	32	44	57	47
Aggravated assault	42	47	44	45	¹ 50	51
With injury	75	56	67	54	¹ 100	57
Attempted assault with weapon	25	44	33	43	¹ 0	48
Single assault	27	43	22	43	60	41
With injury	50	50	¹ 33	63	¹ 100	38
Attempted assault without weapon	18	41	¹ 14	39	50	42
Crimes of theft						
Personal larceny with contact	50	35	50	37	¹ 0	¹ 0
Purse snatching	40	50	40	50	¹ 0	¹ 0
Pocket picking	¹ 100	20	¹ 100	22	¹ 0	¹ 0
Personal larceny without contact	29	25	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 81. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	38	39	40	25
Not important enough	23	16	30	25
Police would not want to be bothered	15	16	15	¹ 13
Too inconvenient or time consuming	6	5	5	¹ 13
Private or personal matter	5	3	¹ 0	¹ 13
Fear of reprisal	¹ 1	¹ 0	¹ 3	¹ 0
Reported to someone else	2	5	¹ 0	¹ 0
Other and not given	9	11	8	¹ 13
Black				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	43	43	43	43
Not important enough	27	24	30	23
Police would not want to be bothered	10	10	10	10
Too inconvenient or time consuming	5	5	4	7
Private or personal matter	4	4	4	¹ 3
Fear of reprisal	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0
Reported to someone else	2	1	2	¹ 3
Other or not given	9	11	6	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

² Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 82. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss

Type of crime and value of loss ²	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All household crimes	42	24	10	6	5	3	2	9
Less than \$50	37	35	10	5	4	2	2	7
\$50-\$249	51	15	11	6	5	3	1	8
\$250 or more	36	5	10	13	8	5	13	21
Burglary	45	14	11	9	7	11	2	11
Less than \$50	44	26	10	5	10	10	10	5
\$50-\$249	49	11	11	10	6	10	3	10
\$250 or more	38	14	13	13	14	14	10	25
Household larceny	41	29	10	4	4	4	2	7
Less than \$50	35	37	10	5	3	3	2	7
\$50-\$99	53	20	8	3	5	5	10	5
\$100-\$249	52	11	15	14	14	14	10	11
\$250 or more	36	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Motor vehicle theft	33	17	10	17	17	10	10	17
Less than \$250	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
\$250-\$999	10	150	10	10	10	10	10	150
\$1,000 or more	133	10	10	133	133	10	10	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

³ The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

Table 83. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households ²			White households			Black households		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes									
Burglary	62	64	57	61	66	53	63	64	59
Forcible entry	77	79	72	70	73	65	78	80	74
Nothing taken	64	67	58	60	67	¹ 50	57	58	56
Something taken	79	81	76	69	74	63	44	82	76
Unlawful entry without force	44	47	39	50	63	38	44	45	41
Attempted forcible entry	36	39	32	42	43	40	40	39	40
Household larceny									
Completed larceny ³	22	24	18	19	20	18	23	24	20
Less than \$50	9	9	9	11	¹ 10	¹ 11	9	9	8
\$50 or more	37	39	33	36	38	33	38	41	33
Attempted larceny	14	19	¹ 0	¹ 33	¹ 50	¹ 0	16	20	¹ 0
Motor vehicle theft	72	74	73	67	63	71	74	75	73
Completed theft	90	92	88	90	100	83	92	93	88
Attempted theft	21	25	¹ 11	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	22	25	¹ 14

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 84. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes							
Burglary	53	60	65	71	59	50	59
Forcible entry	67	76	80	84	74	75	75
Unlawful entry without force	42	42	45	48	46	10	33
Attempted forcible entry	27	31	40	52	36	50	43
Household larceny							
Completed larceny ²	18	20	21	22	28	25	31
Less than \$50	11	8	11	6	13	10	22
\$50 or more	31	31	40	37	46	100	43
Attempted larceny	10	17	33	17	50	10	10
Motor vehicle theft	60	79	79	70	69	10	75
Completed theft	75	94	100	89	100	10	100
Attempted theft	10	25	33	25	17	10	100

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 85. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes								
Crimes of violence	29	20	8	3	15	6	7	13
Rape	33	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 17	¹ 17	¹ 17	¹ 17
Robbery	31	14	10	4	13	6	6	15
Robbery with injury	30	10	10	¹ 5	15	10	10	10
Robbery without injury	32	15	10	4	9	5	8	17
Assault	28	24	7	3	16	5	7	11
Aggravated assault	31	18	8	4	19	5	4	13
Simple assault	25	36	7	¹ 2	10	¹ 2	8	10
Crimes of theft	42	24	6	4	4	1	10	10
Personal larceny with contact	50	22	¹ 6	¹ 0	¹ 6	¹ 0	¹ 6	11
Personal larceny without contact	41	24	6	4	4	1	10	10
All household crimes								
Burglary	42	22	11	6	5	¹ 2	2	11
Forcible entry	39	18	12	6	4	¹ 1	2	17
Unlawful entry without force	49	14	11	7	8	¹ 0	3	7
Attempted forcible entry	40	33	10	4	2	¹ 0	¹ 1	9
Household larceny								
Completed larceny	42	30	11	5	3	¹ 0	2	8
Attempted larceny	45	27	14	¹ 5	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	9
Motor vehicle theft	41	23	10	8	5	¹ 0	¹ 3	10
Completed theft	25	25	¹ 3	¹ 3	¹ 3	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 3
Attempted theft	50	23	12	¹ 4	¹ 4	¹ 0	¹ 0	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 86. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	37	20	7	3	9	4	5	14
Rape	40	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 20	¹ 20	¹ 0	¹ 20
Robbery	36	16	9	3	8	5	6	16
Assault	38	24	6	3	8	3	5	13
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	9	21	7	¹ 2	27	11	13	11
Rape	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0
Robbery	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 10	20	30	20	20
Assault	12	28	9	¹ 0	30	7	12	9

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer victimizations, is statistically unreliable.

Table 87. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income

Reason	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	41	41	45	46	36	40	50
Not important enough	22	23	33	28	31	¹ 20	21
Police would not want to be bothered	15	12	6	10	10	¹ 20	11
Too inconvenient or time consuming	6	6	3	4	6	¹ 0	¹ 4
Private or personal matter	4	4	4	3	4	¹ 0	¹ 4
Fear of reprisal	2	¹ 1	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0	¹ 0
Reported to someone else	2	2	3	2	¹ 1	¹ 0	¹ 4
Other and not given	7	12	6	6	10	¹ 20	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 88. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and annual family income

Race and income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
White			
Less than \$3,000	18	16	14
\$3,000-\$7,499	36	39	48
\$7,500-\$9,999	15	28	14
\$10,000-\$14,999	24	28	17
\$15,000-\$24,999	6	10	7
\$25,000 or more	10	10	10
Black			
Less than \$3,000	14	15	20
\$3,000-\$7,499	34	29	37
\$7,500-\$9,999	13	11	10
\$10,000-\$14,999	26	26	23
\$15,000-\$24,999	11	19	10
\$25,000 or more	1	11	2

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix 1

NCS CITIES SAMPLE IN COMPTON, CALIFORNIA

Sample Design, Estimation Procedure, and Reliability of the Estimates.

Sample Design and Size

- (a) Personal Sector. The basic frame from which the sample was drawn for the personal sector of the Crime Victimization Survey in Compton, California, was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purpose of sample selection, all records on the 100 percent Edited Detail File were sorted by type of record, i.e., regular housing units or group quarters. Within each of those two strata, records were sorted by Enumeration, District and Census serial numbers. To account for residential housing units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of new buildings in the city. This allowed for the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing units built since 1970.

Approximately 8,200 housing units were designated for the sample. Of these, about 1,600 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise unqualified for interview. In addition, at some 400 other units visited by interviewers, it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be contacted after

repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, the number of households where interviews were taken was roughly 6,300 and the overall rate of participation, or response, among households qualified for interview was about 94 percent.

- b. Commercial Sector. For the commercial sector of the Compton Crime Victimization Survey a complete census of commercial establishments was taken. The census was taken instead of a sample because of the manageable size of the commercial universe in Compton. In order for a business establishment to be enumerated, the operations had to be at a permanent facility, such as a permanent building or a permanent vending stand. Establishments excluded from the census were business engaged in agricultural production, government buildings (except government owned liquor stores and transportation establishments), unrecognizable businesses conducted in private homes, construction sites, unattended coin operated businesses and no-charge (free) facilities.

Approximately 1700 commercial establishments were designated for the census. Of these, 453 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, occupied by a non-listable establishment or otherwise unqualified for interview. In addition, at some 37 units interviews could not be conducted because the owner could not be contacted after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or was unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken in 1,206 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 97 percent.

Estimation

(a) Personal Sector. Data records generated by the survey interviews for the personal sector were assigned two sets of final tabulation weights - one for crimes against persons and another for crimes against households. For interviews conducted at housing units selected from the Census housing inventory and sample units built since 1970, the following factors determined the final tabulation weights for crimes against persons:

- (1) A basic weight, reflecting the selected units' probability of being included in the sample;
- (2) A duplication control, which compensated for the subsampling of units, a situation which arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the address designated for sample than had been listed in the 1970 Census;
- (3) A within household noninterview factor, to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed;
- (4) A household noninterview factor to adjust for occupied housing units qualified to participate in the survey but where an interview was not obtained;

- (5) A household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into accord with the complete Census count of such units. (This step did not apply to data records gathered from residents of group quarter or residents occupying housing units constructed after the 1970 Census.) And;
- (6) A person ratio estimate factor for bringing the survey-derived estimates into agreement with an independent post-Census estimate of the population age 12 and over.

The final weight used in tabulating estimates of criminal incidents against persons was the product of the six factors described above, plus an adjustment for incidents involving more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents might have had more than one chance of coming into sample. For estimates pertaining to personal victimizations, the final tabulation weight was the product of the six factors described above.

For household crimes, the final tabulation weight was the product of all steps described above except the third and sixth steps, i.e., the within-household noninterview adjustment and the person-ratio estimate were not factors in weighting the household data records. The household and person ratio estimate factors were key steps in the weighting procedures for crimes against persons because they reduced the sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated results. The household ratio estimate factor

also compensated for the exclusion of any households that were already included in samples for other Census Bureau programs.

(b) Commercial Sector. For the commercial sector, the data records were assigned composite weights which consisted of the product of some or all of the following three components:

- (1) A sample weight which is the inverse of the probability of selection. In this case, the basic weight for each establishment was one, since a complete census rather than a sample was taken.
- (2) An imputation factor to compensate for missing information in reports or unusable reports.
- (3) A part year imputation factor to handle incidents for establishments which were in business only part of a year.

Reliability of the Estimates

The sample that was used in the household survey was only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the

average result of all possible samples. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. A sample estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about two out of three (about 68 percent) that the survey estimate will differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error (plus or minus). Similarly, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 2 1/2 times the standard error.

In addition to sampling error, the survey results presented in this report for both the household survey and commercial census are subject to nonsampling errors. A major source of nonsampling error is the incorrect reporting by respondents of data or experience relevant to the reference period. Other nonsampling errors result from incomplete responses during interview, mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data.

Standard errors displayed on tables of this report cover crimes against persons and households. They are rough approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise error associated with any given value.

Table 1 contains the standard errors pertaining to estimated numbers of personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations. Tables 2-4 display standard errors for personal victimization rates, personal incident rates and household victimization rates, respectively.

For estimated levels and rates not specifically listed on a table, linear interpolation must be used to calculate the standard errors.

Illustrations on the Use of the Standard Error Tables

To illustrate how to use the standard error tables, assume that one of the detailed data tables in this report shows there were 4,200 robbery victimizations in the city of Compton. Estimates of this type are considered personal victimizations, and their standard errors are displayed in Table 1. Linear interpolation in this table shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 112. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate 4,200 would differ from a figure obtained from a complete census by less than 112, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval would be from 4,088 to 4,312. The 95 percent confidence interval would be from 3,976 to 4,424 ($4,200 \pm 2 \times 112$).

Assume further that the personal victimization rate for assault was estimated to be 11 per 100 persons for females age 12 and over, and that the base for this rate is 30,000 females. Two way linear interpolation of the data in Table 2 gives a standard error on an estimate of this size of about 0.24. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate

of 11 per 100 would be within 0.24 of a complete census figure, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval would be from 10.76 to 11.24. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within 0.48 of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 10.52 to 11.48 ($11 \pm 2 \times .24$).

For the difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. An example of the use of the formula is as follows:

Suppose that a data table showed that 1,000 of the recorded personal victimizations were simple assaults and 2,200 were robberies without injury. The standard errors for each of these estimates are 45 and 72, respectively. The standard error of the estimated difference of 1,200 is about $85 \pm \sqrt{(45)^2 + (72)^2}$. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from a value derived using complete census figures by less than 85. The 68 percent confidence interval around the difference 1,200 is from 1,115 to 1,285, i.e., $1,200 \pm 85$. The 95 percent confidence interval would be from 1,030 to 1,370, i.e., $1,200 \pm 2 \times 85$. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the difference between the two characteristics is significant.

62-600

Table I. Standard Errors For Estimated Number of Personal
Victimizations, Personal Incidents, and Household
Victimizations

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of Estimate	Personal Victimizations	Personal Incidents	Household Victimizations
25	7	6	7
50	9	9	10
100	13	12	14
200	19	17	20
500	31	28	32
750	39	35	39
1,000	45	41	45
1,500	57	52	55
2,500	79	71	71
5,000	127	114	101
10,000	216	193	145
25,000	476	423	240
50,000	905	803	361

TABLE II. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATED PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATES

(68 chances out of 100)

Rates per 100 persons	Base of Rate												
	25	50	100	200	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
.1 or 99.9	0.84	0.59	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
.5 or 99.5	1.87	1.33	0.94	0.65	0.42	0.34	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.04
1.0 or 99.0	2.64	1.87	1.32	0.93	0.59	0.48	0.42	0.34	0.26	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.06
2.5 or 97.5	4.15	2.93	2.07	1.47	0.93	0.76	0.66	0.54	0.41	0.29	0.21	0.13	0.09
5.0 or 95.0	5.79	4.10	2.90	2.05	1.30	1.06	0.92	0.75	0.58	0.41	0.29	0.18	0.13
10.0 or 90.0	7.97	5.53	3.99	2.82	1.78	1.46	1.26	1.03	0.80	0.56	0.40	0.25	0.18
20.0 or 80.0	10.63	7.52	5.31	3.76	2.38	1.94	1.68	1.37	1.06	0.75	0.53	0.34	0.24
30.0 or 70.0	11.51	8.14	5.75	4.07	2.57	2.10	1.82	1.49	1.15	0.81	0.58	0.36	0.26
50.0	13.29	9.40	6.64	4.70	2.97	2.43	2.10	1.72	1.33	0.94	0.66	0.42	0.30

TABLE III. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCIDENT RATES

(68 chances out of 100)

Rates per 100 persons	Base of Rate												
	25	50	100	200	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
1.1 or 99.9	0.76	0.54	0.38	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02
1.5 or 99.5	1.70	1.20	0.85	0.60	0.38	0.31	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.04
2.0 or 99.0	2.40	1.70	1.20	0.85	0.54	0.44	0.38	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.05
2.5 or 97.5	3.77	2.67	1.88	1.33	0.84	0.69	0.60	0.49	0.38	0.27	0.19	0.12	0.08
3.0 or 95.0	5.26	3.72	2.63	1.86	1.18	0.96	0.83	0.68	0.53	0.37	0.26	0.17	0.12
4.0 or 90.0	7.24	5.12	3.62	2.56	1.62	1.32	1.14	0.94	0.72	0.51	0.36	0.23	0.16
5.0 or 80.0	9.66	6.83	4.83	3.41	2.16	1.76	1.53	1.25	0.97	0.68	0.48	0.31	0.22
6.0 or 75.0	10.45	7.39	5.23	3.70	2.34	1.91	1.65	1.35	1.05	0.74	0.52	0.33	0.23
50.0	12.07	8.54	6.04	4.29	2.70	2.20	1.91	1.56	1.21	0.85	0.60	0.38	0.27

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

TABLE IV. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATES

(68 chances out of 100)

Rate per 100 persons	Base of Rate												
	25	50	100	200	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
99.9	0.89	0.63	0.45	0.32	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
99.5	1.99	1.41	1.00	0.70	0.45	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.20	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.04
99.0	2.81	1.99	1.40	0.99	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.36	0.28	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.06
97.5	4.41	3.12	2.20	1.56	0.99	0.80	0.70	0.57	0.44	0.31	0.22	0.14	0.10
95.0	6.15	4.35	3.08	2.17	1.38	1.12	0.97	0.79	0.62	0.43	0.31	0.19	0.14
90.0	8.47	5.99	4.23	2.99	1.89	1.54	1.34	1.09	0.85	0.60	0.42	0.27	0.19
80.0	11.29	7.93	5.64	3.99	2.52	2.06	1.78	1.46	1.13	0.80	0.56	0.36	0.25
75.0	12.22	8.64	6.11	4.32	2.73	2.23	1.93	1.58	1.22	0.86	0.61	0.39	0.27
50.0	14.11	9.98	7.05	4.99	3.15	2.58	2.23	1.82	1.41	1.00	0.71	0.45	0.32

Annual family income-includes the income of the household head and all related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault-An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Attempted forcible entry-A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary-Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually but not necessarily attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

GLOSSARY

Age- appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault-Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Commercial crimes-Burglaries or robberies of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Forcible entry-A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household-For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head is the individual so regarded by its members, generally the chief breadwinner.

Household-Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria; Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question or persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes-burglaries or larcenies of residence's or motor vehicle thefts. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny-theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident-A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders.

When a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.

Kind of establishment-Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.

Larceny-Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status-Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories:

Married, which includes persons having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.), Separated and divorced; separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord, Widowed, and

Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Motor vehicle-Includes automobiles, trucks, motor cycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft-Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle including attempts at such acts.

Nonstranger-With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with each other. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in the victim rarely see the offender.

Offender-The perpetrator of a crime. The term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and perpetrator.

Offense-A crime. With respect to personal crimes, the two terms are interchangeable regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes-Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft-Theft's of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence-Rape, robbery of persons, and assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny-Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact-Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact-Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act. Also includes attempted theft.

Race-Determined by the interviewer upon observation and asked only about persons unrelated to the head of household who are not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other.

Rape-Carnal knowledge through the use or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape without force is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization-See Victimization rate.

Robbery-Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person or a business, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury-Theft or attempted theft.

from a person accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon were used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury-Theft or attempted theft

from a person accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Simple assault-Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger-with respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure-Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations in which rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry-A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be in the premises even though force was not used.

Victim-The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes but also applicable to households and commercial establishments.

Victimization-A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents both because more than one individual may be victimized during an incident and because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with commercial burglary or robbery are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization rates-For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households. For crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.

Victimize-To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

Weapon-With respect to personal crimes of violence by armed offenders, a distinction is made between firearms, knives, and weapons of "other" types, such as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles; a fourth category covers weapons of unknown types. For each incident involving an armed offender(s), survey interviewers recorded the type or types of weapons used in the incident, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two guns and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime is classified as one in which weapons of each type were used.

Weapons use -For purpose of tabulation and analysis,
the mere presence of a weapon constitutes "use."
In other words, the term applies both to situations
in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation
or threat and to those in which they actually were
employed as instruments of physical attack.

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